RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 163- BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 12, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,439
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK F i.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA S A..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apl	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

‡ through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
i Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea ..... Rs. 1165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE *	...Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	...China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	...Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
14th July	BANKURA	Buseh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Buseh via Karachi
21st ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buseh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKAMARU	7098	18 Juiy	25 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor Muticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Agents. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12.25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12.25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,533
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 5 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUZERATI CLERK, knowing English, pay up to Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 1751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3483

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—A GRADUATE, who possesses good knowledge in English, Gujarati and Hindi to translate an English Medical Catalogue into Gujarati and Hindi. Apply to CHARI, Empire Hindu Hotel.
A R3475

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian to join service immediately. Experienced man preferred. Apply with testimonials stating the salary expected to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad.
A 26924

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 3 annas stamps: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—One Hindu experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, retired in preference for private practice at Jubbulpore, free quarters and Dispensary room in the heart of the city.:—Apply to RAI BAHADUR DR. S. N. BARAT, Retired Civil Surgeon, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.
A R3430

WANTED— A VETERINARY ASST. SURGEON for the Kangundi Zemindar to take charge of Poultry Farming, Cattle and Sheep Breeding operations. The salary will be Rs. 60 per mensem plus 50 per cent. of the profits accruing from the Sheep and Poultry operations. A man with some years of experience will be preferred. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. K. J. V. NAIDU, Zemindar of Kangundi, Kuppam Post, N. Arcot Dt., Madras Presidency.
A R3460

WANTED for Khalsa College, Lyallpur, from 6th September, 1926:—(1) Two LECTURERS to teach History, Philosophy, Economics and English to Intermediate Classes. Double M.A.'s in any two of these subjects preferred and a double M.A. in History and Economics specially preferred. (2) Two LECTURERS to teach Mathematics. M.A.'s in Mathematics with training qualifications preferred. Applicants should mention the subjects they took in their B.A. Good start and grade for competent men. Apply with copies of testimonials to: S. BISHAN SINGH, Hony. Secretary, Khalsa College Lyallpur.
A R3470

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A capable and experienced TRANSLATOR, who can also edit an English weekly during the absence of the editor. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to KHUAJA HASAN NIZAMI, Post Box No. 51, DELHI.
A R3480

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CINEMATOGRAPHER open to join at once first class camera-work and production. N. BOSE, 61, Bow Bazar, CALCUTTA.
B R3481

SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCED MA. HOMEDAN GRADUATE seeks flying or residential TUITION in any respectable family. Teaches students up to Matric. All subject including Persian and Urdu with gnaranteed success. Apply to SYED QAMRUL HODA, 96, Nagdevi Street, Dawakhana Aksir, Bombay.
B R3482

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Good decent ROOMS at Parel for any community and at Vile Parle for Hindus only. Rents very moderate. Apply personally to the RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Building, Fort.
C R3479

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. REBE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TREDDLE and CUTTING MACHINES together with English Cabinet and Cases. About 2,000 lbs. of English and American Types. Apply Box No. 1749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3474

GERMAN DIRECTORY.—The New Export Directory of Germany, 2 Vols., 1926. Price Rs. 28. Most reliable book of Addresses of 60,000 Firms, Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents, etc. Apply THACKER & CO., LTD., Booksellers, Bombay.
N26936

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agents ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SHEARING and PUNCHING MACHINE for Workshop. Apply Box No. 1750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." &
K R3476

PERSONAL.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL POOR-BOX DAY comes off on WEDNESDAY, 14th July, ex-students and teachers are requested to send in their contributions.
P R3478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY OFFICES of the KALYANMAL MILLS, LTD. (Indore), and Messrs. TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO., have been REMOVED to "Aga Khan Building", 16, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, where all future communications may be addressed.

For The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.,

TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO.,

S. T. and Agents.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS 1927.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE NEXT ADMISSION and Praveshika examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927. Those who desire to appear as private candidates must send in their application forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1926.
26927

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Hygiene, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta. The appointment is open to the medical profession generally in India. It is a whole time appointment. The tenure of the appointment is five years subject to extension at the discretion of Government.

2. If an I.M.S. officer is selected his pay will be Rs. 900-2350/ per mensem according to rank; plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

3. If a non-I.M.S. officer is selected

(i) He will be allowed pay at Rs. 850-150/3-1900-100/2-2,000 per mensem plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

(ii) His appointment will be terminable on one year's notice on either side.

(iii) The appointment is non-pensionable but if already in Government service will be allowed to count service towards pension otherwise the following provident fund concessions will be allowed:—

Personal subscription at 8 1/3 per cent. of salary and Government contribution 75 per cent. of subscription credited half yearly. Interest will accumulate at the same rate as in the General Provident Fund.

(iv) The successful applicant will be required to execute an Agreement.

4. All applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bengal before 1st August, 1926.
26934

NOTIFICATION (H. D. 296-2-7-7-26.)

NO. 5061/M. V. OF 1926.

THE FOLLOWING DRAFT of an amendment in the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, published in the Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 8216, dated the 10th December, 1915, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), is published as required by Section 11 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th August, 1926.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of the draft before the date aforesaid by the Governor-in-Council or by the undersigned will be duly considered.

In Rule 20 of the said rules add the following proviso to sub-rule (2) which is proposed to be re-numbered as sub-rule (5) as provisionally notified in Government Notification No. 9771-65/2, dated the 10th June, 1926, namely:—

"Provided also that a heavy motor vehicle licensed to carry passengers may be driven at a speed not exceeding 20 miles per hour in the City of Bombay."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th July, 1926.
26935

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(12th July, 1926.)

THE complete revised electoral roll of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council has been published at the headquarters of the University, University Road, Fort, Bombay, in accordance with Regulation 3, Part II, of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, and will remain open to public inspection during the period allowed for lodging objections.

2. Claims or objections in respect of any omissions or entries in the roll must be lodged with the Judge authorized to receive the same in the manner prescribed by Regulation 4, Part II, Bombay Electoral Regulations, on or before the 10th day from the publication of the roll, excluding the day of such publication, i.e., on or before Thursday, the 22nd July, 1926.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay,
and
Returning Officer for the University Constituency.

Bombay, 8th July, 1926.
26931

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Swadeshi Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Mohammedi House, 34/38 Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say,

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Hormasji D. Jassoobhoy F.A.A. be appointed a Liquidator for that purpose on a remuneration of Rs. 750."

And Notice is also hereby given as authorised by Clause 67 of the Articles of Association that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders, and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 7th August, 1926, for the purpose of confirming the abovementioned Resolution as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board,
M. MUSABHOY & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926.

NOTIFICATION.

NO. 5065/M.V. OF 1926.

WHEREAS it is now proposed by the undersigned under the provisions of rule 24(4) (a) (b) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915 and in supercession of notification No. 3945/M.V. dated 2nd June 1925 and all other previous notifications on the subject issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to remove as an experimental measure all anti-dazzle restrictions now existent on the use of acetylene and electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light on Motor vehicles in the City of Bombay for a period of one year with effect from the 1st January, 1927.

It is therefore hereby notified that any objections or suggestions that may be received by the undersigned in writing from any person with regard to the proposal before 15-9-1926 will be duly considered.

(Sd.) F. E. SHARP,
For Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1926.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, NEW LADY'S CYCLE, PIECEGOODS, INSOLVENTS' PEDHI FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th July, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Tribhowan alias Mohanlal Hansraj traded as Tribhowan Hansraj (Insolvent):—

Godrej safe, Fehta boxes, framer pictures, interest calculator etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Devsi Dayalchand Shah (Insolvent):—Writing table, chair, dealwood cupboard, clock, Mehta boxes, etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Bai Halimabai alias Baimabai widow of Ismail Haji Noormahomed (sale dated 19th April, 1926):—

Tables, chairs, cupboards, blackwood chiffonier, clock, photo frames, hand sewing machine, steel trunks, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

One new lady's cycle (James Cycle & Co.)

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of grey and white dhoties), shirtings, nainsooks, jaconets, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, VALPAKHDY ROAD AND GILDER STREET, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Mody Esqr. the receiver appointed in suit Nos. 285 of 1923 and 5355 of 1922, Messrs. Bennett & Coy. will sell on the following days by public auction the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST NEXT AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.).

ALL that piece of foras land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road admeasuring about 1594 sq. yards and bearing Collector's old Nos. 705, 709 new No. B/12698 new survey No. 1/2687 and assessed by the municipality under G ward No. 2259 (1), 2259 (1A) and street Nos. 316, 316A and bounded on the east by De Lisle Road on the west by Government vacant ground on the north by the property of Sha Dewji Kessowjee and on the south by a water passage.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 9TH AUGUST NEXT AT 5 P. M. (S.T.).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land situate on the south side of Valpakhady Road admeasuring about 125 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 455 old Survey No. 1/6 new Survey No. 3636 and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 4269 street No. 203 and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomedally on the west by the west by the property of Gunee Hussen on the north by the said Valpakhady Road and on the south by the property of Hajee Oosman Sulleman.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land and premises situate on the north side of Navrojee Hill Road admeasuring about 352 square yards and bearing Collector's old No. 455 new No F/2394 old survey No. 6 new survey No. 7/3637 and assessed by the municipality under ward no. 1268/2 street no. 201 and bounded on the east by the property of Haji Hassain Haji, on the west by the property of Haji Oosman Sulleman, on the north partly by the Valpakhady Road and partly by the property of Khaja Khan Habib.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH AUGUST NEXT AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

All that piece of pension and tax land and premises situate on the northern side of Navrojee Hill Road admeasuring about 160 3/9 square yards and bearing Collector's old no. 455 new no. D/2394 old survey no. 6 new survey no. 6/3637 and assessed by the municipality under ward no. X and street no. X and bounded on the east and north by the property of Mahomed Haji Ally on the west by the property of Haji Hassan Haji and on the south by the said Navrojee Hill Road.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH AUGUST NEXT AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the east side of Gilder street on the Agrapada estate of Bombay Improvement Trust being plot no. 74 of the said estate admeasuring about 1046 square yards and bearing Collector's new survey no. 3525, 3527 together with the dwelling house, stables, outhouses, garden and all structures standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under E ward no. 4134 (4) street no. 74 and bounded on the east by a service passage, on the west by gilder street and on the south by plot no. 72.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER.

On Saturday the 24th instant at 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. Bennett & Company, are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4, Campbell Park, Apollo Bunder next to Government Dockyard, valuable furniture, glass, crockery & plateware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumb waiters chesterfield suite, one sweet toned piano, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, rich jacobine made to order furniture, old blackwood carved furniture, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, phonographs, brass bedsteads, wooden box mattress bedsteads by Wimbridge.

The property of F. Williams Esquire.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of another Gentleman:—
One 14 H.P. "Fiat" Landaulette.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GEM SET ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of the Pledgor Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following gem set English jewellery comprising:—

17 Pairs Earrings, 20 Bracelets, 10 Necklets.
19 Pendants and 4 Rings.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalog FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
AGENTS: G.S. RANADE & Co. Girgaum

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76-15

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47. Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 103-14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108-6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-11

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101-14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-10

6 1|2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-4

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86-12

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 11.

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI	
Textile	„ 0 12 9
Century	„ 0 12 0
Jacob	„ 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	„ 0 12 0
Elphinstone	„ 0 11 6
Apollo	„ 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34|40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century	„ 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	„ 1 1 0
Hindustan	„ 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 1 1 6
Phoenix	„ 1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„ 1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„ 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	„ 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	„ 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) Nos 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 0
Hindustan	„ 1 1 3
David Mill	„ 1 2 0
Apollo	„ 1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	„ 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	„ 1 0 6
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	„ 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 1 0 0
Sakuntala	„ 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	„ 1 0 0
Globe	„ 0 15 0
Rachael	„ 0 15 6
Palkhi	„ „ 1 0 6
Maher	„ 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	„ 1 0 0
Textile	„ 1 0 0
Century	„ 0 15 6
Maher	„ 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 2 6
Jacob	„ 1 1 0
Century	„ 1 2 6
Mun Mill	„ 1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 1 6
Century	„ 1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	„ 1 0 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 0 0
1386 Tata	„ 3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 6:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	„ 4 4 0
Century	„ 4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	„ 4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	„ 4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	„ 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	„ 6 4 0
5800 Kurla	„ 9 2 0
1325 Morarji	„ 6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	„ 8 10 0
Hindustan	„ 8 14 0
E D Rachael	„ 7 0 0
SALITA:—	
Century	„ 0 15 9
Textile	„ 0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 9 0
777 Crescent	„ 2 8 0
Apollo David	„ 2 7 0
DUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Grtat	„ 1 4 6
Phoenix	„ 1 5 0
Tata	„ 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	„ 1 1 6
David	„ 1 0 9
Mahel	„ 1 0 9
Market Dull.	

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 10th.

Miil shares remained quiet with very moderate business. Cloth is still dull, but rainfall has been generally good in major part of India, it is likely to be good inquiry after Mohorum.

Yarn, which was very dull recently and it was transacted at 8 as. per lb. for 10's, they are now in demand at 8 7|8 and it is reported that China has purchased a fair amount at this figure.

Share Market is dull and present, but the up country mills are making fairly good and local mills may improve in August, as Exchange of Japan is improved and hence there will be much less competition, while Lancashire, looking to his present affairs will not be able to compete Indian in Grey goods.

It is advisable to go in Cotton mill shares at any fall in Century, Dycing, Fazul, Pearls, etc. We quote:—

Tata Hydro is steady at 1026|4; Tata Power was in demand at 565 and Andhra at 705, while their preference shares done at 940, 777|8 and 965 respectively. Tramways done at 123|12 and 125.

Cement shares were firmer with good inquiry. Indian Cement at 58|12, Katni at 56|4 and Bundis at 13.

Railways are firm.

Bank shares were easier with Imperial Bank at Rs. 1660, Partly paid at 422|8; Central 26|14 and Indian Bank 82|8 and Eastern 81; Baroda 83|8 and Central Co. operative Bank 58, Tata Steel 2nd Pref. done at 59 sellers.

Cotton Mills cash shares: We quote Laxmi 5200, Vishnu 2100; Sholapur 7800, Pabaney 220.

Br. Burmah Pets. done at 5|2.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	82 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	58
Central	25	1¼	27 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1657 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	122 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	13
Central India Mining.	10	4¼Y	25
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	57 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	56 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	135
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	42 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bbon ..	90	5 p.c.	84
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707½ XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	73
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	185
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	250
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14 Y—9—8		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	700
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	124 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	55
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1026 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	931 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	565
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton:. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	46	685
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	180
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	478 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	126 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0 4 0	5 1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	75
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	129
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	58 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	28 14
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	26
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	25	15 ..	5
New India	25	ly	20 14
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1075
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	876 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	47 8
Century	100	20y	362 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	513 12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	127 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	170
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	670
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabancy	250	nil	2¼ 4
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	841 4
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Gindoostan	1,000	100	1425
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore Malwa United	100	12-8	396 4
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5200
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	17
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	85
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	283 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	458 12
Phoenix	100	10	390
Premier	100	..	35
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	11
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510
Sholapur	1,000	250	7-00
Simplex	250	..	108 12
Sir Shapurji Broac'a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	481 4
Swan	100		130
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2100
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 10

Ahmedabad	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	410
Bombay Cotton	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	315
Bombay Dyeing	880	880	876-4	876-4
Century	365	365	362-8	362-8
Central India ..				513-12
Colaba Land ..				127-8
Crescent	..	..	..	170
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	843-12	845-12	841-4	841-1
Finalay	..	..	..	117-8
Globe			..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	175
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	396-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great ..	286 4	286-4	282-8	283-12
Pearl	465	465	458-12	458-12
Pabany	..	..	..	211-4
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex ..				108-12
Swadeshi ..				481-4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock			.. ..	180
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	.. ..	185
Tram Co. Ord.	125	125	124-1	124-6
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	13
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	57-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	56-4
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	42-8
Tata Hydro	1028-12	1028-12	1025	1026-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	29-4	29-4	28-14	28-14
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		85	85 81-4	81-4

SHARES.

London, July 9.

Hongkong Bank £132 1|2
Chartered Bank £21 5|8
National Bank ££48 1|2
P. & O. Bank £9 3|4
Eastern Bank £5 7|8

London, July 10.

Hongkong Bank £132-1/2.
Chartered Bank £21-5/8.
National Bank £48-1/2.
P. and O. Bank £9-3/4.
Eastern Bank £5-7/8.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, July 9.

Quotations are:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Healds-Cotton	0	15	3
Healds-Elastic	19	0	0
Healds-Wire	3	0	0
Reeds	0	2	3
Roller Cloth 16 oz. ..	7	14	0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. ..	8	12	0
Sizing flannel 72 in. ..	3	11	0
Bandings-rim-seroll ..	1	2	0
Bandings-tubular ..	1	10	6
Bandings-spindle ..	1	4	0
Bobbins-Slubbing Janpanese.	24	0	0..
Bobbins-Rovings Japanese.	17	0	0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5 in. ..	5	8	0
Bobbins-conical 5 in ..	6	2	0
Bobbins-weft 5 3|8 in. ..	5	12	0
Rope Lam beth ..	1	11	0
Picking Bands ..	2	1	0

Market ruled without animation. Prices are maintained steady. Japanese Bobbins kept featureless without local or mofussil inquiry. Bandings and Healds are quiet. Demand is limited.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON EXTENSION IN PUNJAB.

SIMLA, July 11.

The shallow depression off the Orissa coast yesterday has passed into East Central Provinces and widespread rain has fallen over the central parts of the country. Monsoon has extended into the Punjab but has weakened considerably in lower Burma and west coast of the Peninsula. Conditions are favourable for an extension of the monsoon rainfall in Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Kumaon Hills, East Rajputana, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and North Madras coast.

Few falls occurred in Bengal, Bihar, North-west Frontier Province and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Rangoon one and a half, Darjeeling two, Chakrata one and a half, Rawalpindi three-quarters, Dharampur one and a half, Murree and Montgomery one, Veraval and Nagpur one and a half, Hoshangabad and Chanda two, Jagdalpur three, and Malegaon one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension along North-west Frontier and increase in Bengal.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN SUBURBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Heavy rain fell in the suburbs during the last few days but the heaviest pouring experienced was on Thursday evening when most of the streets, bye-lanes and the public roads leading to the various Railway stations were flooded and the people had to pass from knee-deep water. Last Monday, a considerable number of the residents in the suburbs holding clerical and other posts in Bombay absented themselves from attending their duties because of the inconvenience caused by the continual pouring owing to the long-distant residences from the Railway station, and some actually went back home as their clothes were all wet on their way to Bombay. If a slight falling off in the attendance is noticeable it is solely due to the hardships enumerated as above.

On Thursday, owing to the local trains running behind time as they took time to crawl along the submerged tracks at Colaba and Grant Road stations, travellers from the inner suburbs and Bassein reached home later than usual. The time occupied by the journey ranging from three to five hours and this brings to memory the hardships felt in 1925 when passengers reached home as late as midnight and after.

All the playgrounds in the suburbs, and particularly the "Target Green," a favourite cricket ground, which is nearly a mile from the Railway station of Santa Cruz and where most of the matches are played, are converted into vast sheets of water, and the matches fixed for Sunday are likely to be abandoned. Cricket enthusiasts will very much be disappointed on this account.

The only satisfying result of this rain in torrents is that it has helped substantially to raise the level of water in the suburban lakes, wells and ponds to a very considerable extent.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 9.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 00	26 27	17 31	29 18
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	33 53	19 61	30 18
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 06	32 77	21 05	29 86
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.637 inches (·046 below normal.)
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.558 inches (·069 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.043
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.1 degrees
„ (wet bulb) „ 79.2 „
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (1.6 above normal.)
Minimum „ during 24 hours 81.4 degrees (3.2 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
„ „ at 4 p. m. (previous day) 83 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity „ „ 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches
Total rainfall during the month 20.08 „
„ „ „ year 29.36 „

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Saturday, the 10th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the south-west and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures have fallen appreciably since yesterday, but still remain in slight to moderate excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature was slightly above normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.42 in. of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south of Rajputana and the minimum above normal in upper Sind; while both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the north of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.87 in. of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0.40 in., Surat 0.82 in. and Ahmedabad 0.32 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and in excess at Bhuj and Ahmedabad. Maximum temperature was below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar, and locally in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.18 in. of rain, Saugor 0.20 in., Nagpur 0.41 in., Raipur 0.56 in. and Chanda 3.84 in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature was normal except at Raipur where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.26 in. of rain, and Marmugao 0.78 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 87.1 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 81.4 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur has had 0.50 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.04 in., Nizamabad 1.38 in. and Hyderabad 1.17 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Hyderabad and the central parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the latter area and south Hyderabad.

1926 issued from Simla.

The depression which was over the Central Provinces yesterday is rapidly filling up over Rajputana after causing widespread and locally heavy rain in Gujarat and the Konkan. The Bay monsoon has weakened, but the conditions are favourable for the formation of another depression at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Kumaon Hills, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, south Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SAT. THE 10TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Norma l 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	1	0	0.25	—0.25	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	1.23	—1.23	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	4.11	—3.22	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.05	3.37	—3.32	19.62
Hissar ..	..	1.61	2.77	—1.16	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	6.40	—6.35	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	5.78	—5.67	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	1.32	5.42	—4.10	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	5.14	—4.94	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	1.16	8.43	—7.27	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	3.39	5.63	—2.24	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.70	8.64	—7.94	30.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.39	—0.39	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	1.29	—1.29	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	0 04	2.38	—2.34	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.76	4.41	—3.65	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	1.20	4.84	—3.64	24.21
Kotah ..	..	2.32	6.28	—3.96	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 42	3.15	11.22	—8.07	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	..	1 14	3.26	—2.12	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0 13	0 27	3 94	—3 67	13.52
Veraval ..	0.87	13.20	6.03	+7.20	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	7.92	7.37	+0.55	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.40	1.35	6.35	—5.00	21.20
para ..	0.82	8.74	13.53	—4.79	40.97
Surat ..	0.32	5.74	7.59	—1.85	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	0 03	1.75	4.66	—2.91	24.70
Deesa ..	0.09	3.04	6.72	—3.68	29.19
Cental India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	7.61	8.89	—1.19	38.12
Indore ..					
Central Provinces	0.18	7.40	12.74	—5.34	55.11
Jubbulpore ..	0.20	8.16	10.50	—2.35	44.95
Saugor ..	..	8.41	10.14	—1.73	48.83
Hoshangabad	..	9.72	7.92	+1.76	20.63
Khandwa ..	0.03	8.88	7.75	+1.13	31.35
Akola ..	0.05	5.49	8.26	—8.77	33.05
Amraoti ..	0.41	13.47	13.13	+0.34	46.97
Nagpur ..	3 84	7.93	11.92	—3.99	51.90
Chanda ..	0.56	3.53	13 12	—9 59	50.83
Raipur ..					
Konkan—	..	26.27	27.49	—1.22	70.63
Bombay ..	0.26	38.14	40.72	—2.58	99.98
Ratnagiri ..	0.78	37.71	40.82	—3.11	94.95
Mormugao ..					120.12
Karwar 5th ..					
Bombay Deccan	0.05	4.33	5.81	—1.48	22.23
Malegaon ..	..	6.38	5.82	+0.56	22.33
Ahmednagar	0.01	7.49	6.76	+0.65	27.11
Poona ..	0 06	5.80	6.07	—0.27	28.45
Sholapur ..	0.56	2.84	4.02	—1.18	20.90
Bijapur ..	1.04	16.62	12.60	+4.07	50.13
Belgaum ..					
Hyderabad—	..	10.03	7.08	+3.06	27.53
Aurangabad					
Nizamabad	1 38	4.77	8.33	—3.58	40.08
Indur ..	1.17	2.96	6.34	—3.38	32.27
Hyderabad ..					
Malabar—	0.44	41.81	50.80	—4.49	125.68
Mangalore ..	2.48	48.32	44.59	+3.73	117.16
Calicut ..	1 20	44.98	37.07	+7.91	114.51
Cochin ..	0.44	13.66	16.14	—2.48	64.51
Trivandrum	5 76	15.66	9.44	+7.22	84.16
Ceylon- Colombo	0.46	5.08	6.45	—1.37	41.59
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0 89	3.23	2.36	+0.87	20.51
Bellary ..	0 56	6.60	4.27	+2.33	31.23
Cuddapah ..	0 46	2.11	3.14	—1.03	50.74
Madras ..	0 03	3.03	4.31	—1.28	35.37
Bangalore ..	..	1.90	2.11	—0.21	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly	..	1 94	1.91	+0.03	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.34	1.93	—1.59	54.9

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 10.

Ysterday Reuter reported 19 to 25 points up in New York futures. To-day a further sharp advance of 53 to 47 points has been reported. The market advanced on short covering and speculative buying on reports of unfavourable crop conditions and better trade demand. Liverpool was reported yesterday 11 to 16 points up and a further advance of 14 to 12 points has been reported to-day.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The market has taken a further sharp turn up on continued unfavourable crop conditions and better trade reports from America.

Whilst we advise caution in following the advance, further crop scares seem likely and unless the weather is favourable we expect to see somewhat higher prices.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Advance caused by bears buying to cover, and better Manchester reports. Insects continuing, causing alarm. Market strong, may be pushed higher."

Messrs. Umrigar and Veesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant, as under:—

"Market advanced on speculative buying on complaints of poor fruiting."

After moving within a narrow radius, the American market suddenly developed considerable strength yesterday due to adverse news about crop prospects having been lately circulated. Speculative activity which had been for a long time non-existent has been more apparent since the last day or so, and it is therefore quite on the cards that we shall experience fluctuating markets for some time to come. We do not look for the advance to go much further, and on any temporary rise we would advise those who previously bought in weak markets to liquidate their commitments and be satisfied with modest profits.

The local market still displays an easier tendency notwithstanding the sharp rise reported from the other side. The reason for the weakness here is due to favourable weather conditions in almost all the cotton growing districts. The rainfall has been more general and widespread, so that the anxiety regarding the crop outlook here has been to a great extent relieved.

As a result of the sharp advance reported in New York Futures, the Marwari Bazar here opened firm this morning for F. G. Broach July|August delivery at Rs. 330 1|2 i.e. Rs. 7 higher than yesterday's close. Easiness was quite apparent throughout the sessions, as the market steadily gave way under the influence of profit-taking and fresh selling by Bazaar Operators to Rs. 325 1|2. At this level, some Commission Houses came out to buy which caused some improvement and the close was steady at Rs. 326 1|2. Fine M. G. Oomra for July delivery after having opened at Rs. 328 immediately gave way on Marwari Shroffs and Bazaar operators selling to Rs. 326 but the rate since recovered to Rs. 327 on several Commission Houses buying. Renewed weakness again caused the rate to decline to Rs. 325, but later some improvement again set in and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 326 1|2.

New crop April|May Broach was at the outset quoted at Rs. 319 1|4 and straight away eased to Rs. 316 1|2 on Jobbers and general selling, the Bazaar finally closing at Rs. 316 3|4. At Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 316 3|4 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 317 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying.

New crop Dec.|Jan. Oomra opened at Rs. 301 and the rate fluctuating within range of a rupee finally closed at Rs. 300 1|2. Commission Houses were moderate buyers in this contract, whilst Marwari Houses were sellers. F. G. Bengals for July and Dec.|Jan. deliveries were respectively quoted at Rs. 260 and Rs. 250.

The Ready market was entirely closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the lamented and untimely death of Mr. Omer Sobani.

Yesterday 108 bales Sind, Punjab, 100 bales Broach, 300 bales Punjab|American 100 bales Kaiaghi and 700 bales Central Provinces No. 2 in all 1,300 bales. Total tenders up-to-date are 300 bales Bengal, 1,700 bales Broach and 1,800 bales Oomra.

COTTON.
COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

Fully Good Broach April|May	317
Fully Good Broach July|August	330
Fully Good Bengal July	261 1|2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.|Jan.	250 1|2
Fine Oomra July	326
Fine Oomra Dec.|Jan.	300 1|2

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay July 9.

Prices are almost unchanged. Business passed in Alizarine, Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 70
Alizarines 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 70
Alizarines 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 69
Alizarines 20 per cent. Big Rs. 60
Congo Red Rs. 1-3
Benzo Perpurine Rs. 1-4
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5-12
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3-10
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5-12
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-8
Hemetine Crystals Re. 1
Sulphur Black Re. 0-15

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 9

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	20	2,80,496	2,94,930
Central India ..	..	3,73 093	3,37,637
Berar and Nagar ..	51	2,21,316	2,05,388
Hyderabad-Gaorani	58	74,028	97,942
Berar	103	4,73 762	5,67,377
Central Provinces ..	51	2,45,538	2,57,907
Total Comms ..	283	16,78,233	17,60,280
Dholera		2,77,773	3,06,065
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,31,867
Rajputana	341	1,04,160	78,926
Sind-Punjab ..		2,91,334	3,62,757
Broach		3,12,040	4,85,594
Coompta & Dharwar	749	1,49,390	1,73,055
Westerns-Northerns	245	93,770	90,343
Cocanada		2,634	1,656
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	151	58,696	31,089
Persian		4,348	4,955
American		17,207	9,649
Egyptian and African		72,341	57,964
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,495
Total	1,700	31,91,039	34,97,196

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st July This year	Last year
Europe	2,232	5,12,360	6,50,716
Japan & China ..	3,600	16,33,381	18,24,632
Coast Ports ..	135	22,303	21,042
Up-country by Rail		96,012	14,294
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		82 305	64,207
Total ..	5 867	23,46 351	26,74,891

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Ready	New.
Dengal Superfine M G	257|62	....
Bengal Fine M G	242|47	....
Bengal F G M G	222|32	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	242	....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	227|32	....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	337|42	....
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M G	332|37	....
Nagpur Fine M G	332|37	....
Yeotmal Fine M G	317|22	....
Pogaon Fine M G	317|37	....
Arvi Fine M G	317|37	....
Amraoti Fine M G	287|307	....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	292|302	....
Mulkapur Fine M G	262|72	....
Khandesh Fine M G	257|62	....
Broach Fine M G	332|37	....
Broach F G M G	302|07	....
Muthia Fine M G	242|47	....
Muthia F G M G	222|27	....
Coompta M G	357|67	....
Westerns Good M G	297|307	....
Coompta M G	357|67	....
Miraj M G	337|42	....
Cambodia F G M G	382|92	....
Surat F G M G	382|392	....
Kadi|Viramgaon F G M G	302|07	....
Dhollera F G M G	292|302	....

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200
Mid. Americans Spot	9 60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	16 10

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	13.49
October	16.92
January	16.87

New York Noon Call.—

July	18.45
October	16.96
January	16.88

New Orleans 9 a.m.—

July	17.80
October	16.70

Liverpool, July 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Liverpool Closing	Egyptian Closing
July	9.26	15.00
August	9.11	14.93
September	9.02	14.82
October	8.95	14.65
November	8.88	14.60
December	8.89	14.44
January	8.88	14.40
February	8.88	14.38
March	8.92	14.35
April	8.91	14.35
May	8.95	14.30
June	8.93	14.30
July	8.93	14.30

	Liverpool Closing.	Egyptian Closing.
July	9.23	15.00
August	9.08	14.93
September	9.00	14.82
October	8.93	14.65
November	8.86	14.60
December	8.87	14.44
January	8.86	14.40
February	8.86	14.38
March	8.90	14.35
April	8.89	14.35
May	8.93	14.30
June	8.91	14.30
July	8.90	14.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.
To-day's opening.

July	9.15+.07
August	8.97+.01
October	8.88+.07
December	8.81+.05
January	8.81+.06
March	8.86+.06
May	8.89+.05
July	8.88+.06

Liverpool, July 10.
To-day's opening.

July	9.39+.07
August	9.19+.08
October	9.03+.08
December	8.97+.08
January	8.95+.07
March	8.99+.07
May	9.02+.07
July	9.03+.10

EGYPTIAN

To-day's opening.

November	14.45+.03
March	14.16—.06
July	15.15+.15
November	14.75+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

Scinde, Good	6.20
Scinde, Fully Good	6.50
Scinde, Fine	6.80
Bengal, Good	6.80
Bengal, Fully Good	6.60
Bengal, Fine	6.90
Oomra, Good	7.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35
Oomra, Fine	7.65
Broach, Good	7.60
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.40
Mid. American Spot	9.67
Egyptian F. G. F., Sakellaridis	16.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 9.

Scinde, Good	6.45
Scinde, Fully Good	6.45
Scinde, Fine	6.75
Bengal, Good	6.25
Bengal, Fully Good	6.55
Bengal, Fine	6.85
Oomra, Good	7.00
Oomra Fully Good	7.30
Oomra, Fine	7.60
Broach, Good	7.35
Broach, Fully Good	7.95
Broach, Fine	8.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 37,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 18,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 4,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 622,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 951,000 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 10.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	17.03—.14
December	17.07—.12
January	17.05—.15
March	17.22—.14

Liverpool, July 10.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	8.93—.02
December	8.87—.02
January	8.86—.02
March	8.90—.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9.

Cotton:—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

Futures at New York:—

October	17.22
December	17.19
January	17.20
March	17.36
Spot Cotton at New York	19.03
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.28

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	18.03
October	16.96
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4.85.81

New York, July 10.

Cotton:—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

Futures at New York:—

October	17.08
December	17.07
January	17.05
March	17.22
Spot Cotton at New York	19.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.00

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	17.74
October	16.86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4.85.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 9.

Total Actual Export 2,000 Bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 45,000 Bales.
Total Imports 55,000 Bales.
Total Stocks 934,000 Bales.
Actual Week's Sales 31,550 Bales.
Water Twist 1|3 1|2
Painters Cloth 31

WHEAT.

London, July 9.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers, 54|9.
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1|2 lbs. July nominal 54|6.
Wheat, Australian July Buyers, 56|-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi July London, buyers 56|6 July, Liverpool, sellers 56|-.

London, July 10.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs.:—
55/6 July Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs.:—
54/6 July Nominal.
Tone:—Firm.
Wheat, Australian:—
58/6 July Value.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
57/3 July London Sellers.
Wheat, Cargo Barli 61 lbs.:—
56 June Paid.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom:—
2,420,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, July 9.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata):—
July|Aug. sellers £16 1|4
Aug|Sept. Hull paid £16.8.9
Cottonseed, Bombay July|Aug. sellers £8.1|8
Prices steadily held. Neglected.
Castorseed, Bombay July|Aug. sellers £16 1|2
Inactive. Rather easier.
Linseed, Bombay July|Aug. nominal £18.5|8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton, nominal £21.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, July-Aug. sellers £21 7|8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ton, July-Aug. nominal £22 5|8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton, July-Aug. nominal £20 1|4.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton, July-Aug. sellers £22 1|2.

London, July 10.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata):—
£16.1|4 July-August Sellers.
£16.8.9 August-September Hull Paid.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
£8.1|8 July-August Quoted.
Steady.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
£16.1|2 July-August Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay:—
£18.5|8 July-August Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton:—
£21 July-August Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
£21.7|8 July-August Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ton:—
£22.5|8 July-August Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton:—
£20.5|8 July-August Hull Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton:—
£22.1|2 July-August Sellers.
Tone:—Neglected.

LINSEED.

London, July 9.

Linseed, Calcutta July-Aug. buyers, £18|2|6. Aug.-Sept. sellers, £18|5|0.
Raw Linseed Oil, Aug. buyers, 33|1 1|2. Sept.-Dec. buyers 33|3.

London, July 10.

Linseed, Calcutta:—
£18.2.6 July-August Resellers.
£18.2.6 August-September Nominal.
Raw Linseed Oil:—
33|1.1|2 August Value.
33|3 September-December Value.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
July|Sep sellers 15|6 3|4.
Oct|Dec. sellers 15|9.
Jan|March sellers 16|1 1|2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July|Sep sellers 15|7 3|4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July|Sep sellers 15|8 1|2.
Tone:—Very quiet.

London, July 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, July-Sept. sellers, 15|6 3|4.
Fine White Java C. and F., Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. sellers 15|9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, Jan.-Mar. sellers 16|1 1|2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay, July-Sept. sellers 15|7 3|4.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept. sellers 15|8 1|2.
Cuban Sugar July paid and sellers 11|9.

London, July 10.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
15|6.3|4 July-September Sellers.
15|9 October-December Sellers.
16|1.1|2 January-March Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
15|7.3|4 July-September Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
15|8.1|2 July-September Sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 10.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 13|16
Bank's selling D. D.	1|5 27|32 per cent.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T.	1|5 7|8
Bank's selling D. D.	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A.	1|6 5|32
Bank's buying T. T.	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying D. D.	1|5 15|16

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs.	1350
Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. Frcs.	1420
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs.	1405

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs.	129 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D. P. Rs.	125 1|2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	153 1|2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	201 1|2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	157 1|2

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	276 1|2

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol.	4.86 5|16
London—Paris Frcs.	185.50
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.11
London—Brussels Frcs.	202.00
London—Rome Liras	137.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, July 9.

Tele Transfers 1/5 15/16
Bar gold £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8 quiet.

London, July 10.

Tele Transfers 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/16 quiet.

London, July 9.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1|8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3|16
Tone of Silver:—China Banks Bought and sold. Market quiet.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3|12|25
Week's Bullion Shipment £115,922

London, July 10.

Rentes 3 per cent.	47
Bar Silver (Spot)	30.1|16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	30.1|8

Tone of Silver:—China Banks Bought and Sold. Market quiet.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3½ per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

London, July 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 187.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1|2.
Exchange on London in Italy 139.50.
Exchange Stockholm 18.14.
Exchange Oslo 22.16.
Exchange Amsterdam 12.11 1|8.
Exchange Switzerland 25.12.
Exchange Athens 398.00.
Exchange Prague 164.18.

London, July 10.

Exchange on London in Paris	187.25
Exchange on London in Germany	20.42½
Exchange on London in Italy	Closed.
Exchange Amsterdam	12.10.7|8
Exchange Switzerland	25.12
Exchange Warsaw	47.00

BULLION

Bombay, July 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13.8.3
Sovereigns Forward 13.8.3
National Bank Bar Gold 21-11-0

Bar gold ready	Rs. 21|7|0
Bar gold forward	Rs. 21|7|6
Bar gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 21|7|9
Bar silver ready	Rs. 68|9|0
Bar silver 1st settlement	Rs. 68|10|0
Bar silver 2nd settlement	Rs. 68|9|0

London, July 9.

Bar gold ready s. 84 11 1|2
Silver ready, d. 30-2
Silver forward, d. 30-3
TONE OF SILVER—
China sold. America bought. Dull Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 7|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m|st 4 11|32 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m|st 4 7|16 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m|st 5 1|4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m|st 5 3|4 per cent.

London, July 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-11/32 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st-4-15/32 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £86 5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 5|8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101
Conversion Loan £76
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104
Consols 2 1|2 per cent. £55 5|8
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £56 1|2
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) £69 3|4
Government Securities 3 per cent. £59 3|4

GOLD.

Bombay, July 10.

Ready:—21/7/0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/0/9.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 10.

Ready:—68/10/0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/11/0, highest 68/11/3, at 6 p.m. 68/11/3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 68/8/0, highest 68/8/3, at 6 p.m. 68/8/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/8/0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 6 0
Copper German	1¼	60 6 0
Panchteka joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		40 6 0
Pat Kiai		67 8 0
Bad-Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, Country		23 6 0
Koger Brass, Metaal ¾		55 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		60 0 0

METAL.

London, July 9.

English Best Selected Copper £62 3|4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £57 7|16
Copper Braziers £74 1|2
Yellow Metal £69 1|2
Hard Spelter £31
Corrugated Sheets £16 1|2
Tin Block £276 1|2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

Bank Telegraphic	1|5 27|32
Bank Demand	1|5 7|8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1|6 5|32
Fcs. Demand	1314
American Dollars	276 1|2
Hongkong Dollars	153 1|2
Shanghai	201 1|2
Japan	129 1|2
Singapore	157 1|2

Tone:—Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th July, 26.

Cotton	1,769 bales
Wheat	6,003 cwts.
Linseed	5,310 cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	500 cwts
Castorseed	685 cwts
Rice	2,510 cwts
Myrabollams	1,600 cwts
Cottonseed	Nil.
Mowraseed	1,715 cwts
Gram	615 cwts
Juwar	585 cwts
Masur	Nil
Barley	342 cwts
Bajri	1,472 cwts
Coal	978 tons.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Improvement Board (Corporation) 5.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning the 12th instant at 11 30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 14th inst.), at 6 p.m.

DAS ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting was held on behalf of the Local District Congress Committee of Saugor on the evening of the 5th instant under the auspices of Shriyut Gopal Rao Vakhle M.L.C., to celebrate the 1st anniversary of our late Deshbandhu Das. His life in brief was narrated to the audience. Before the termination of the meeting, it expressed its sorrow at the sudden death of his only son Shriyut Chirrajan Das and passed o resolution conveying to his family its sympathy for the great bereavement.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

The game on Friday night at Watson's Hotel between Mr. Newby (—100) and Mr. Chenoy (plus 30) was won by the former without any difficulty.

The scores: Mr. Newby 250 (breaks 34, 25, and 22); and Mr. Chinoy 188.

Some good billiards will be seen this week in the above tournament as the undermentioned players who are well-known amongst the leading amateurs will be contesting their games in the second round. Mr. A. Fezi (Islam Gym.)—Mr. D. Doyle (G I P), Mr. S. N. Vatch (Ripon Club), Mr. N. Pavri (Parsi Gym.) and lastly, Mr. W. Baker (the Telegraph Champion).

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The following are the results of th different medical Examination held by the Prabhuran Ayurvedic College, Bombay:—

The result of the different medical examinations of the Prabhuran Ayurvedic College held in June last was declared as under.

Bnishagwaun and Gradhatrs:—Shamji Yishram Thakkar and Taralal Motilal Parekh.

Bhishak:—Ramchandra Ballal Tulpude and Jagannath Narayan Kamat.

Rasavaidya:—Shridharprasad Zinubhai Joshi and Moreshwer Purushotam Bhare.

Uparaidya:—Janardan Deoram Prabhu, Shridharprasad Zinubhai Joshi and Shankar Narayan Goliwadker.

Fire," the John S. Robertson production pituresque or colourful picture than "Soul

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

A FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

An appreciative and crowded house witnessed Bal Gandharva's farewell performance of the Bombay season on Sunday afternoon. That Khadilkar's "Swayamvar" in spite of the long run it has had on the stage, has not yet lost its charms and is still a favourite with play-goers, was once again demonstrated by the enormous number that turned out at the theatre in spite of the wet day. And surely few would have cause to go home disappointed as the play was a success from beginning to end.

Bal Gandharva was, as usual, the centre of attraction with his engaging personality and sweet voice. He was supported by a cast of actors who all played in harmony the youthful actor specially rightly deserved the repeated encores for the beautiful song.

It was with a sort of disappointment that the audience saw the certain rung down as the Gandharva Natak Mandali is leaving Bombay for a number of months for a tour in Poona, Southern Maratha country and the C. P. and will return in December next.

PATHE

Richard Barthelmess has never had a more which First National is now offering at the Royal Opera House.

"Soul Fire" is based upon Martin Brown's successful Broadway play, "Great Music." Brown's drama was a study of a young musical genius seeking to find himself. The composer's search carries him about the world until, almost a derelict, he finds the incentive to write great things in the simplicity of the South Seas. The picture moves before a sweeping panorama. Opening in Italy, where the Eric Fane has been studying music, it swings to Paris, for the young composer has been caught in the web of a Russian adventuress who alone realizes his great promise. The story next finds Fane a wanderer—a broken dreamer in Port Said, the "wickedest city in the world." From Port Said he ships upon a tramp steamer, finally bringing upon a lonely island in the Pacific. Bessie Love has the leading feminine role.

A QUERY.

A student wants to know the names of philanthropic gentlemen or some charitable institutions from Bombay that offer charities for medical education in Bombay either communal or irrespective of caste or creed.

HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASS.

SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the next meeting of the Improvement Trust Board Dr. A. G. Viegas will move a proposition that considering the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1922-23, of 14 1|2 lakhs in 1923-24, of 17 lakhs in 1924-25 and of 25 lakhs in 1925-26, the Chief Officer be requested to report as to the earliest date on which the working of the Trust can be transferred to the Corporation as provided for in section 83 of the Transfer Act.

He will also move: That the Board are of opinion that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property or part of the property belonging to the Board or any building or part of a building constructed or to be constructed thereon.

Mr. B. B. Palwanker will move: The Improvement Trust Committee in consultation with the Chief Officer, be requested to report on the feasibility of constructing by the Improvement Trust, residential quarters (three-room tenements or cottage system blocks) of such types as would suit in every respect, as regards accommodation arrangement and rates of rent, for the use of the lower as well as the upper middle classes population of the city; and if it considered desirable to do so, the Committee will kindly arrange to place before the Board, at an early date, a comprehensive scheme together with plans and estimates for the construction of such quarters in different parts of the city.

The Improvements Committee report to the Board the decision of the Committee to raise a loan of 25 lakhs in the open market at 5 per cent., the duration of the loan being 60 years, the Board reserving the right to redeem it at the end of 30 years, or at the end of any subsequent year on giving six months' notice and that the sinking fund should be calculated at 4 per cent. The time for the flotation of the loan is end of July 1926.

Dr. K. Moses will move for early steps to be taken for improving Kamathipura locality.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya has got a motion standing against his name for the discontinuation of the Worli-Koliwada scheme in view of the great hardship that would be caused to a large number of fishermen living there.

NOT WHAT HE WANTED.

A THIEF'S FATAL FALL.

The dead body of an unknown Mahomedan was found from a gutter in the Bibijan Street, Pydhownie on Sunday morning.

It appeared that the deceased went to the Bibijan Street in the midnight on Saturday, and climbed up the water pipe at the back of the house of one Abdul Kadar Saraf Ali with a view to enter the house through an open window and commit theft. The attempt, however, cost him his life as the deceased's foot apparently slipped and he fell in the gutter unconscious and died immediately. A Constable of Pydhownie area found the dead body on Sunday morning and removed it to the morgue.

RATH JATRA PROCESSION.

PASSED OFF QUIETLY.

PATNA, July 11.

The Hindu Ratha Jatra procession in connection with which some trouble was apprehended passed off quietly this afternoon through the Phulwari Sharif without stopping music in front of the mosque. The Mussalmans did not offer any resistance.

In spite of advice of Babu Rajendraprasad and Babu Jagatnarain Lal, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hindu procession persisted in playing music in front of the mosque. Out of regard for the religious feelings of Hindus, Mr. S. M. Hafeez, General Secretary, Anjumani Mohafezat, Bihar and Orissa, get the baker's shop closed which is situated on the main road in front of the mosque, which shop used to have a brisk sale of fried beef from morning till evening every day. He had informed Babu Rajendra Prasad and Babu Jagatnarain Lal of this closing of the baker's shop long before the procession started and had assured them that the Mussalmans did not desire to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus during their religious procession.

The Mahomedans contend that the Hindus have broken a time-honoured custom supported by civil court decree of 1893 based on the compromise between the Hindus and Mahomedans by which Hindus agreed that no music should be played in front of mosque at Phulwari.—A.P.

MADRAS CORPORATION RETRENCHMENT.

MADRAS, July 11.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation held three months ago a resolution was passed inviting Sir M. Visweswaraya to undertake an enquiry into the finances of the Corporation and to suggest measures of retrenchment and reform. In his reply Sir M. Visweswaraya, it is understood, has asked for a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 as remuneration, a special staff, and authority to go into the entire records of the Corporation. He has also stipulated that the Council should agree to the terms unanimously.—Free Press.

SEVASADAN SOCIETY

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The Seva Sadan Society celebrated its Eighteenth Anniversary celebration on Sunday evening at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Lady Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

The report which was read out by Miss Engineer stated among other things:

The activities of the Society have now been systematised and are mainly directed in the following lines:—Educational, Industrial, Social and Medical.

The staff nurses are sent out among the poor and middle class families, either entirely free or at very nominal charges. At present there are 6 nurses and the demand for them even from the upper and middle class was so great that we could not always cope with it.

Social activities such as rescue work, prison visiting, visiting the poor and inducing their girls to attend our classes and learn some industry instead of idling away their time at home and relief work of other descriptions as helping poor students by recommending them after due inquiries to other charity funds for their school and college fees and books, were continued as in the past years.

In addition resolutions have been passed at our council meeting supporting the Bombay Children's Bill and Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill to raise the age of consent for girls to 14 years. Our workers also helped the Dadabhoy Navroji Centenary Committee in the work of distributing sweets and clothes among the inmates of the Beggars' Camp, Ashworth Leper Asylum and other institutions. During the year an entertainment was given to 125 poor girls of the Municipal and other Schools through the kindness and generosity of Mrs. Pratapgirji Narsingirji.

A very successful Cafe Chantant in aid of a new building for our Home for the Homeless was held in March. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was realised.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

In the Home for the Homeless are received and maintained waifs and strays and other destitute women and children. They are educated and trained in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life. The number of inmates has to be restricted on account of the very limited accommodation at our disposal. The total number at the end of the year was 37 of whom 3 were grown up women, 4 young boys under 10, 31 girls from six to nineteen years old, of whom four were Mahomedans sent us from the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage at Parel, 8 from the Matunga Home of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, and 3 from the Pandharpur Orphanage. Almost all the children receive regular school education in the Municipal Gamdevi School and the St. Columba High School. The older girls attend our Home and Normal Classes. The grown up girls have to do all the house-hold work and they are taught reading, writing and some useful industry such as sewing and cutting, knitting, thread-buttons and cane-work.

Marathi normal classes were started in 1914 with the object of training up women for the teachers' profession and to raise the status of women teachers in general. We have now a full Training College teaching up to the final third year certificate examination of the Government Training College with 82 pupils on the roll.

HOME EDUCATION CLASSES.

The Home Education Classes are primarily meant for grown up married women who cannot attend ordinary schools on account of Social barriers and other difficulties. The Vernaculars taught are Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit the convenience of such women and they meet from 12 to 4 p.m. Besides the vernaculars, English is taught and instruction also given in cutting etc., and sewing, singing, artificial flower-making, drawing and painting, physical culture, elementary arithmetic, history and geography, first aid, home nursing and hygiene. Since April last Girl Guiding has been also introduced and the first company of the Guides was formed and registered in the month. The choice of subjects is left to the students. The object of these classes is to make these women not only useful to themselves at home, but also to be useful to society at large and to make them take an active, intelligent interest in all things affecting women. The total number of pupils is 138, out of whom 82 Hindus, 7 Mahomedans and 49 Parsis.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Lady Cowasjee Jehangir in the course of her speech in asking for funds for the Home for the Homeless which is mostly for Hindus said, "I now appeal to my Hindu sisters to make a move. Will they not form a committee and help this institution to get funds enough for a building which is so urgently needed and for which this year, as the report says, a beginning was made by holding a *Cafe Chantant* organised by Parsee ladies when Rs. 6,000 were collected. I repeat will not Hindu men and women wake up and collect rupees fifty or sixty thousand for this building? It only wants working up. Only three years ago four lakhs were collected by a committee of Parsee ladies for their poor homes. Can you not collect Rs 60,000 from amongst your millions? I am sure you can if you work with a will and zeal which is needed. I am sure if you try you will bring forward from your millions of population 60 thousand patriots who would give a rupee each only to shelter his waifs and strays. Miss Engineer is doing such a useful work for you and can you not help her and relieve her of this anxiety of collection and thus show your appreciation of the good work she with her helpers is doing."

THE THIRD TEST.

AUSTRALIA'S REMARKABLE STAND.

366 RUNS FOR 3 WICKETS

LONDON, July 10.

In the third Test match, which began today, at Leeds, Australia went in first, and had made 366 runs for three wickets at the close of play (Macartney 151, Woodfull 134 not out, Richardson 70 not out).—Reuter.

A BAD BEGINNING.

London, July 10.—25,000 spectators were present at Leeds when the third test match began beneath an overcast sky. Macaulay and Geary came into the English side, vice Root and Larwood, while Australia played Grimmett for Collins, who was prevented from playing by indisposition. Australia batted first, and there was again a sensational start, Bardsley being caught in the slips off the first ball. Thereafter, however, Macartney, who was missed when two, and Woodfull mastered the attack and established a record partnership for the second wicket in the Test matches between England and Australia, of 235 runs. Macartney, who played brilliant cricket, hitting 21 fours, scored his runs in ten minutes under three hours, and repeated the feat of Trumper in 1902 in scoring a century in the Test match before lunch. Andrews was l-b-w to Kilner, soon after Macartney left, but the bowlers met with no further success, and Woodfull and Richardson had taken the total to 366 runs when rain stopped play, shortly after tea interval.—Reuter's Special.

KING'S CUP RACE.

BRITISH AIR MACHINES COMPETITION

LONDON, July 9.

Fourteen all-British air-machines including five Moths started from Henson this morning to compete in the race for King's Cup which is run under handicap conditions ranging from an allowance of 4 hours, 41 minutes, 35 seconds' start down to scratch. The course consists of two triangular routes of 200 and 166 miles respectively each being flown twice to-day and to-morrow equivalent to a mileage of 1464. Pilot Watt was disqualified as his machine was fitted with a French engine. Captain Barnard, winner for the past two years, flew on Bristol-Badminton with 400 horse power engine reputed to be capable of 200 miles per hour compared with Moths twenty-seven horse-power. Captain Courtney whose mechanic Moore in this event last year is joining Cobham was a favourite for the first part of the journey via Coventry and Cheltenham. Captain Broad on Moth was first to be back in 2 hours, 14 minutes 19 seconds which gave an average of 88.8 miles per hour thus diminishing chances of Barnard (scratch) who with five others has not yet been started by handicappers. Hope on Moth arrived 25 seconds later.

Barnard who found it necessary to wear an apparatus to spray cool air over the face eventually did first lap in one hour, 13 minutes, 8 seconds.

CASUALTIES.

Flight Lieutenant Scholefield in Vickers-Napier machine was winner in the first day of the race crossing finishing line first in 8 hours 21 minutes. Broad was second in 8 hours 26 minutes. Barnard made forced landing at Oxford owing to engine trouble and was automatically disqualified as he had not arrived at Hendon at ten in the evening. Hope was also forced to land at Oxford and was similarly disqualified. Other "casualties" have left only seven pilots to compete to-morrow.

Courtney was among those disqualified for not arriving at Hendon by ten in the evening.—Reuter's Special Service.

WON BY CAPT. BROAD.

LONDON, July 10.

Captain Broad who was second, last year, in the Schneider Cup race won the air race for the King's Cup, and also a hundred sterling presented by Sir Charles Wakefield. He flew on a De Havilland Moth. Flight Lieutenant Scholefield, who was second, arrived within a few seconds of Capt. Broad. Two of the seven starters this morning fell out on the way side. Capt. Broad's average speed was 90.4 miles per hour, and Scholefield's 142.2 miles per hour. The winning machine was entered by Sir Charles Wakefield who also wins £50 for the best performance by a machine under 80 horse-power.

Squadron Leader Jones, who was third, averaged over 151 miles per hour which was the fastest time in the race and won a special prize of £100.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN BEAT SPAIN.

LONDON, July 10.

Barcelona.—In the semi-final of the European zone for the Davis Cup, Britain beat Spain winning the first two singles and doubles.—Reuter.

Barcelona.—In the Anglo-Spanish Davis Cup contest, Crole-Rees and Kingsley beat Flaqueur and Morales 11/9, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 9.

Barcelona.—In the Davis Cup semi final in the European zone, Gregory (Britain) beat Flaquer (Spain) 6|3, 8|0, 6|2. Kingsley beat Sindren, 7|5, 2|6, 7|5, 3|6, 6|3.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYM. BEAT WILSON COLLEGE

On Saturday the Hindu Gymkhana entertained the Wilson College to a cricket match on their own ground on the Kennedy Sea Face. It was sultry and players could stand out in the field without hats, but the light was not all it could be. With all that the Gymkhana winning the toss compiled a total of 182 runs for 5 wickets before declaring. N. D. Engineer, the opening batsman, began the innings in auspicious style by hitting the first ball for a four. Four wickets were down for 47 runs when Kombe and Pupala got together and then the fun began to fly. The latter hit seven fours and five sixes before being caught, his partner carrying his bat for an unbeaten 37 which included half-a-dozen fours.

The Collegians did not fare any too well with the bat, the whole team being dismissed for a paltry 70. The outstanding batsman was E. G. Mane who scored 30 runs in a short time. In dismissing him Paralkar caught a fine catch at long on. Joshi was very successful with the leather, capturing 6 wickets for 34 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

N. D. Engineer, ct and b Bose ..	19
B. G. Kenney, b Bose	12
S. K. Pawaskar, run out	1
B. H. Paralkar, l.b.w. Bose	9
D. L. Pupala, ct bowler Cooper ..	89
L. H. Kombe, not out	37
S. N. Belsare, did not bat.	
C. M. Gandhi, "	
S. R. Desai "	
V. V. Joshi "	
G. B. Gawankar "	
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wkts.) ..	182

BOWLING.

Bose, 3 wickets for 70 runs.

Cooper, 1 wicket for 12 runs.

WILSON COLLEGE.

Guhhtankar, l.b.w. V. V. Joshi ..	7
D. C. Gnzdar, b V. V. Joshi	8
R. R. Sarang, b V. V. Joshi	0
E. G. Mane, c Paralkar, b S. N. Belsare	30
U. V. Dhumatkar, c bowler V. V. Joshi	0
N. B. Cooper, c bowler V. V. Joshi	14
Kashinath, b V. V. Joshi	1
Bose, b S. N. Belsare	3
Dabholkar, ct Pawaskar, b S. N. Belsare	1
R. C. Choksi, not out	2
P. M. Kathon ct Kombe, b V. V. Joshi	1
Extras	3
Total ..	70

BOWLING.

V. V. Joshi, 6 wickets for 34 runs.

S. N. Belsare, 3 wickets for 25 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 9.

Notts Vs. Leicester. Notts won by four wickets. Leicester 172 and 468 for 8 declared. Notts 225 and 419 for 6 (Whyshall 109. Carr 64, Payton 85 not out. Staples 54 not out).

In Eton Vs Harrow match which began to-day at Lords, at the close of the play Eton had made 312 runs (Dezoete 73, Andreae 3 for 29) and Harrow 118 for 3 (Crawley 83 not out).

At Leeds after the storm, the pitch rapidly dried and now shows little signs of having suffered.—Reuter's Special Service

A CHANGE OF FORTUNES

INDIAN TEAM DEFEATED

LONDON, July 10.

Auckland.—In the second Test Match New Zealand beat the Indian Army Hockey team by four goals to three, after leading by four to one at half time.—Reuter.

A WET DAY IN BOMBAY.

The sky was again cloudy throughout the whole day on Sunday after a spell of two bright days. There was an occasional shower of rain now and then since the early hours of Sunday morning. While it rained pretty heavily between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Almost all the lowlying parts of the city were flooded. The tramway service was, except a few interruptions on the Kalbadevi line almost regular while trains on both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines ran as usual. The Esplanade and Churchgate maidans were full of water and cricket matches had to be abandoned.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

A Three Arts Circle has been formed by the Begum Atiya and Mr. Fyzee Rahameen Darius Talayarkhan, Adi K. Sett, and Prof. A. S. Wadia, the object of which is to promote intellectual interest and develope the creative faculty in the Three Arts of Literature, Music and Painting.

Weekly meetings are held at Aiwane-i Raffat the residence of Her Highness the Begum of Janjira, where several meetings have already been held with great success. One of the most interesting of these was held last Sunday when Atiya Begum gave an excellent exposition on the Ancient Mulls. Exquisite samples of old embroideries and brocades were displayed.

All those desirous to become members of the Circle should communicate with the Secretaries, Darius Talayarkhan and Adi K. Sett, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

10th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.22
To-day's Opening Rate	17.05
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	17.08
Difference	.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

10th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.95
To-day's Opening Rate	9.05
Difference	.10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.93
Difference	—.02

Khandi Market	316-8-0
Sewri Market	316-12-0
Clearing Cut	318-0-0

MANUSCRIPT ORATION.

BANNED IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, July 11.

The practice of reading written speeches in the Council was strongly objected to by the President, when Mr. Chavady Subramania Pillai, speaking on an adjournment motion yesterday began to read his speech from manuscript.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Krishnan Nair, who pointed out that even in the House of Lords written speeches were delivered. Lord Birkenhead delivered his speech on 7th July from a written speech. The President replying said that it was no doubt a practice in the British Parliament for Ministers to do so, as they have very important pronouncements to make where the form of words was as important as the substance. No debate was possible, he said, if the members here came and read out manuscript speeches.

NOT AN ESSAY SOCIETY.

The Council was not an essay society, but a debating assembly, where points made on the floor of the House must be met from time to time. Now he had given exemption in favour of those members, who for obvious reasons could not make *extempore* speeches, but Mr. Subramania Pillai had been long enough in that House and had made enough speeches to learn to make *extempore* speeches by that time. The debate was then continued and another member began to speak.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1926.

THE MAHATMA & HIS CRITICS.

Mr. F. S. Marvin, who recently visited India, contributes a strikingly sympathetic appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi to the columns of the "Manchester Guardian". Mr. Marvin's contribution has the merit of being the nearest approach to a correct estimate of the Mahatma and his work for India that an independent British observer of the conditions in this country has so far made. But he has, unfortunately, succumbed to the besetting temptation to indulge in facile generalisations and to sum up the work of the Mahatma in a phrase. In doing so he has betrayed his failure to grasp the reality of the situation in India and to understand the ideals and achievements of her leader. Mr. Marvin's failure in this respect will be evident from the following statement contained in his article: "He (the Mahatma) is respected everywhere and by everyone, more, indeed, than his rival in spiritual force, the sage of Shantiniketan; yet as a political force he is dormant, if not extinct. * * * * At the moment a calm has supervened and counsels of co-operation, to which Mr. Gandhi is party, have prevailed". It is true, indeed, that the Mahatma has retired from active participation in politics, but whatever political activity there is in the country has its roots in the great principle of non-violent resistance to evil which the country has learnt under his guidance and to say that, so far as the people's relation to the bureaucracy are concerned, "counsels of co-operation, to which he is party, have prevailed", is entirely to misread the situation in the country. The political programme of the Congress which the Swarajists are carrying out in the Councils is anything but one of co-operation with the bureaucracy. The Mahatma and the Congress under his guidance have, indeed, always yearned for co-operation, but for co-operation with honour. Co-operation with honour is not possible so long as no proof is forthcoming that Britain is ready to adjust her relation with India on the basis of equality and trust.

The explanation of Mr. Marvin's inadequate and, to a large extent, incorrect estimate of the Mahatma consists in his failure to realise the causes of the present estrangement between Britain and India. He is right when he says that the Mahatma "laid stress on the supreme value of the individual and spiritual life" and that "though he based this on a largely imaginary view of primitive Indian society, yet it had the effect of inspiring a national pride and self-reliance which was wanting in the old regime of Western domination and superiority". But Mr. Marvin is less than just to the Mahatma when he observes that "the elevation, great as it is, has been accompanied by an intellectual perversion so serious that it often seems to outweigh the positive gain" and that "the pride in Indian nationalism, the return to Indian traditions are preached with a disregard of the truth about the West which is ludicrous as a caricature but serious as a barrier to understanding or co-operation". This is a familiar misapprehension of the Mahatma's teachings and the Non-Co-operation movement which he has inaugurated. It is wrong to say that "the typical Indian Nationalist, following Mr. Gandhi, asserts without qualification, and assumes as a premise, that while the East is essentially spiritual, Western civilisation is materialistic and aggressive, machinery is immoral, and every form of influence exercised by a stronger over a weaker people must, by the nature of things, be evil." Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor any representative Indian Nationalist has indulged in such facile generalisations; for they have realised the universality of human civilization and the need for distinguishing between the aims and tendencies of any particular type of civilization with its apparent fruits and achievements. They have no desire, as has been often wrongly and unjustly asserted, to close the door against all beneficial influences coming from the West or any other directions. They realise that "a permanent structure of co-operative work cannot be reared except on mutual understanding", but they realise, too, that mutual understanding cannot come except on the basis of freedom and equality. Nor can they shut their eyes to the prominent results of the contact of the West and the East. These have not all been to the good of the East. European imperialism may not be identical with European civilization, but it is part and parcel of it. The East has known more of European imperialism than of European civilization and from the Riff in the Far West to China in the Far East the bitter truth has been driven home to it that it can reap the fruit of Western civilization only at the price of political subjection, economic exploitation and social inferiority maintained by brute force.

To few countries has the lesson been brought home more bitterly than to India by the Rowlatt Bills, Jallianwalla Bagh, the breach of solemn promises of freedom made during the War, the humiliation of her nationals abroad and the improverishment of her people at home. If Mahatma Gandhi is a prophet of revolt, his revolt is against this unrighteousness of the West and the method of his revolt of which the basis is non-violence and love is a proof that what he desires is the good of the West as well as of the East. He does not advocate the resistance of the brute force of the West with the brute force of the East but the conquest of the former through a moral force. Such conquest postulates perfect mutual understanding and it alone will secure the permanent reconciliation and co-operation of the East and the West for the increasing progress and welfare of humanity. But the East can only conquer by becoming itself and by realising its inherent strength. The object of the Indian Non-Co-operation movement is to enable India to be herself and to realise her inherent strength. If she seems to be going back, it is only a strategic retreat to enable her to march forward again as of old as the exemplar among the nations of the world. It is a half truth to suggest that a united, pacific and self-sufficient India exhausts the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi. "It is true he desires his country to be united, pacific and self-sufficient. But the unity, pacificism and self-sufficiency of India are not the end but the means to a larger end—the good of humanity as a whole. But they are an indispensable means. Mr. Marvin realises this when he says that "to every impartial and broad-minded student of the Indian problem it must appear evident that some form of hearty co-operation between the Indian and the British now settled in India is imposed upon us all, and if successfully achieved would be of the utmost value to the whole world, and especially to the East" and that "the British position in India holds in fact the key to the problem of East and West." What Mr. Marvin fails to perceive is that the Britisher has not honestly attempted to determine his relation with the Indian on the basis of the sympathetic partnership for which he pleads.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES.

It is an admitted principle that homogeneous linguistic provinces would be infinitely better than the present haphazard arrangement. India was not brought under British rule as a whole all at once. The British went on adding Districts after Districts and the result has been the distribution of certain people like the Oriyas into as many as four different provinces. No settled plan has been pursued in laying down the present boundaries of the different provinces of India. Provinces of multiple languages like Madras and Bombay are a real hardship both to the administration and the people. In addition to communal differences, we have linguistic differences postponing the day of union. Single language provinces are less expensive and decidedly more progressive. Education is much less costly and in every way the province is benefited. There is nothing to prevent Government from enforcing the principle all over India.

Oriyas have been divided between Bihar, Madras, Bengal and C. P. The unification of Oriyas is an urgent problem. The provinces concerned are big enough and if they lose the Oriyas in order that the latter may form themselves into a separate and independent province, they need not demur. It is surprising, therefore, to learn that these provincial Governments are opposed to the transfer of the Oriya-speaking tracts to Oriya. We can understand the objections raised by Telagus. Andhras, while they are vociferous regarding their own grievances, supposed or real, of Tamil domination, are extremely unwilling to give the benefit of the principles advocated by themselves to the people speaking a different language. Ganjam and Vizagapatam are clearly Oriya Districts and should be transferred to the Oriya province. The presence of the Telague-speaking population in Oriya Districts does not complicate the problem. Is the Telagu-speaking population in a minority or in a majority? If it is in a decided minority, the Andhras cannot complain. At the most freedom of language may be assured to such Telagus as elect to remain in the Oriya province. The Districts themselves are Oriya, whoever may have come and settled in it. Andhras, fighting for a separate linguistic province themselves, should be generous and not stand in the way of a people anxious for a separate province. The Central Provinces and Bengal have a much weaker case against the transfer of Oriya speaking tracts. In fact the presence of a population speaking a different language is a nuisance and the provinces concerned should welcome such transfer. When the Bengal Partition was being discussed by Government, the miner question of Oriyas and the transfer of two Madras Districts to Orissa was also before Government. Lord Curzon had already passed orders for the transfer but Lord Ampthill, who actually issued the orders, ignored the Oriya question and confined the orders only to the Bengal Partition. But Madras was careful to demand four Telagu-speaking taluks from the C. P. and it got them. The protesting provinces are influenced by the more vocal and dominant population. It is stated that the Telagu-speaking population is dissatisfied with the Phillip-Duff inquiry and that it is strongly opposed to amalgamation. The Telagus were not expected to favour the unification of Oriyas. Andhra thinks that it will lose two Districts but it forgets that these two Districts never belonged to it. The Government of Madras themselves are dominated by a Telagu non-Brahmin ministry. But are two Oriya Districts to be sacrified because Andhras are against Oriya unification?

Nearer home, there is a similar problem awaiting us. Like the unfortunate Orissa, Karnatak has been cut up and partitioned. Two Kanarese Districts, Mangalore and Bellary, are included in Madras and Bombay has four Kanarese Districts. Coorg is under the Government of India nominally but really under the regime of the British Resident in Mysore. We have not the least doubt that if the question of the unification of Karnatak is mooted all the vested interests concerned will protest. But their protests notwithstanding it is the duty of the Government of India to declare Karnatak, including all these tracts, a separate province. There are no complications in homogeneous linguistic provinces. All the complications exist in the present disorderly arrangement. The Government of India have ordered a fresh reference to the local Government regarding Oriya. They should order a similar enquiry in the case of Karnatak also.

PROBLEM OF THE DAY:--HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

NEXT YEAR'S PRESIDENT.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

What is wrong in India to-day? Why is rioting, looting and arson going on at various places to-day? Who are responsible for the present state of affairs? Who suffers from beginning to end? Is there no way out of this terrible tangle? Let us analyse the position.

Bureaucracy To Blame.

The arch-enemy of Indian progress and freedom has been the British bureaucracy. How? Let us see:

(1) The bureaucracy has disarmed us.

(2) It denies even to respectable Indians the free use of fire-arms.

(3) It has kept the bulk of the people illiterate.

(4) It has favoured communal schools, communal colleges, communal universities and even communal franchise.

(5) It has been playing one community against another in respect of Government grants, favours, posts and position.

(6) It has been circulating apples of discord in the shape of Municipal Reforms, Morley-Minto Reforms, Montford Reforms, etc.!

(7) It has maintained a police force, which has proved scandalously inefficient and untrustworthy in times of stress and strife—honourable exceptions excluded.

(8) At two places at least, the bureaucracy has completely given away the show:—At Kohat in 1924, and in Rawalpindi in 1926:

(a) At Kohat, the whole Hindu Moholla and the whole Bazar were burnt down completely, though the Army and the Police were within a quarter of a mile from the scene of occurrence; and they did not or could not check the arson and the loot! Nay, the N. W. F. Army could not guarantee protection to the 4,000 Hindu population of Kohat, who were on that account railed down to Rawalpindi. This was in 1924.

(b) Take the most recent occurrence at Rawalpindi. The whole Bazar was burnt down. The Sikhs were stopped from proceeding to the place to quench the fire! And no fire-brigade was available in a great Military Centre like Rawalpindi for full twenty-four fours! My countrymen, reflect on these two tragic incidents, and decide for yourselves, whether the bureaucracy in India is not the arch-enemy of our country's progress and freedom.

Remissness and Faithlessness.

But it is neither fair nor proper to condemn the bureaucracy exclusively. Some of our own Indians are guilty of remissness, and alas, of faithlessness! Let us realize that too. When Gndhiji was in gaol, when our eminent leaders were incarcerated, there arose petty squabbles amongst ourselves, amongst the Congress and Khilafat workers; and this was the most suitable time for Indian Johookamies to play into the hands of their white mentors! This was the time for the busy-bodies to meddle and muddle for their own benefit and for the benefit of their masters! There burst out at the time those terrible riots at Shahranpur, Shajanpur, Gourgaon, Agra, Ajmer, etc., in the middle of 1923. The writer wrote to the leaders and warned them of the coming danger. The writer is constrained to state that little was done by them either to prevent or to cure the epidemic, which spread like wild fire, and has to-day enveloped the whole of Hindustan! The remissness of our leaders has been most regrettable; and the faithlessness of some of the Indian Johookamies and busy-bodies is almost unpardonable by mother India.

Communalism—the Bane of Nationalism.

As though this misichief was not adequate, communalists raised their heads in both the communities, and they revived the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League with vigour and rigour. The old Congressmen and Khilafatists soon held offices in their communal bodies, and Sangathan and Tanzim were launched without delay! Communalism, as is known all over the world, is the bane of Nationalism; and it is most painful to see the Nationalist Dr. Kitchlew calling the communal franchise a "necessary evil"; and the erudite Pandit Malaviya giving his silent support to the Hindu Sabha for putting up its own candidates for the Councils! May I ask these leaders, 'Quo vadis', please?

Assam Congress and Its President.

Whilst these troubles and party squabbles and communal strifes are going on, the preparations for the Assam Congress are going apace. Let it be said to the credit of the present President, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, that she has been touring and trying her level best to reconcile and harmonise the various warring elements in the country. But the task is too stupendous to be completed by the end of the year. 1927 needs a towering personality to cope with the most difficult situation in the country. One is pained to see how our Muslim countrymen are leaning towards a separatist movement. Even their great friend and admirer, Mrs. Naidu, felt grieved to find the Muslim Corporators absent at the Town Hall, when the Calcutta Corporation presented an Address to her! To check this terrible tendency and to bring back the Muslims on the Congress platform in the coming year, there is but one man after Mahatma Gandhi, and that is Maulana Mazharul Haque. Since the Gaya Congress, the writer has persistently and consistently held and said to his political friends, that if there was one Indian, who could have succeeded Mahatma Gandhi as the Dictator it was Mazharul Haque. Please note, that it was under Mr. Haque's presidentship of the Muslim League that Congress leaders were honoured on the League platform for the first time in the League's history; and it was this entente, that facilitated Mahatmaji's work of Hindu-Muslim amity. Mazharul Haque to-day is no longer the fashionable Haque of 1915. He lives like a Fakir; is a man of iron will and action; he retains the confidence of Muslims and of Hindus of Bihar and is respected by Muslims of India. If Haque is elected, we can be sure of Hindu-Muslim entente in near future.

Srinivas Iyengar.

The other candidate for the Congress Presidentship is S. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General of Madras. Mr. Iyengar is the life and soul of the Swarajist movement in Madras to day. No other Indian is devoting as much time, money and energy in organising his own province as Srinivas Iyengar does to-day. Capture of local bodies, capture of councils, capture of every point of vantage to foil the bureaucracy has been his constant aim and object and effort. And in his private life he is every inch a gentleman, a generous man and in many respects a lovable man. But with all these fine traits and services of Mr. Iyengar, I submit, with all deference, "that in the present state of the country re-elect Gandhiji as our next year's President. If he declines, elect Mazharul Haque, the Fakir of Faridpur, the man of iron will and action, and the messenger of Hindu-Muslim entente." Meanwhile, I beseech Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the brain of Islam in India, and Maulana Mazharul Haque, the man of action, to see Gandhiji without delay and to devise a plan of rapproachment and reunion of Hindus and Muslims. Bande Mataram!

MARATHI ENCYLOPAEDIA AND PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read the reply of the Editor-in-chief of the Marathi Encyclopaedia in your issue of June 23. It is gratifying to note that the editor feeling the effect of "simply borrowing" from foreign sources has expressed his willingness "to rectify the errors after conviction." I shall, therefore, try to help him in that direction.

Let me, at the outset, point out that the Editor, while freely rendering the passage appearing in the article on Muhammad by Prof. Margoliouth in the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, took no notice of the learned professor's remarks on Ibn Ishaq in the same article on page 872. As they play an important part in our investigation I take the liberty of reproducing them below:—

"The earliest work that was intended to be a chronicle of his life is that by Muhammad C. Ishaq (C. 150 A.H.) who composed his "Sirah" (Biography) for the Abbaside Khalifa Mansur (136-158— A. D. 754-775) at least a century and a quarter after the death of his subject. "This work does not appear to exist in its entirety though propably the bulk is preserved" in the compendium of Ibn Hisham (218 A.H.) and the chronicle of Tabari (310 A.H.). Its author was in communication with eminent members of the Prophets' family but is said to have been a "man of indifferent morals," besides being a Sheite and a Qadri (believer in the freedom of the will) he employed versifiers to compose poems to be put into the mouths of the personages who figure in his narrative; and 'his credibility was otherwise impugned.'"

The quotations are mine, which will, at a glance, reveal to any scholar the nature of Ibn Ishaq's narrations and the value attached to them in forming an estimate of the Prophet's character. The editor as a scholar and "one who has always tried to give matter impartially" ought to have thought twice before freely rendering that particular passage and giving prominence to it. For he was preparing a work of reference for Marathi-speaking people including a large number of Muhammadens who believe in the Prophet as a model of virtue and an exemplar. If, as the Editor says, he had no Arabic scholar in his office, he could have consulted Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir of Elphinstone College, Bombay, who is well-known in Poona or any other scholar in India. But he treated the matter lightly and took no step worthy of a scoolar.

As to the original passage, Prof. Margoliouth, as quoted above, has already thrown light on Ibn Ishaq. I shall quote further remarks from original sources about Ibn Ishaq so as to enable the Editor to form an independent estimate of the Prophet's character.

The historian Ibn Khaljikan (d. 1282 A. D.) says:—

"Malik had been told that he (Ibn Ishaq) said: 'Bring here Malik's Traditions. I am the doctor to cure their infirmities,' and this induced him to exclaim "And what is Ibn Ishaq?. He is one of the Dajjals (AntiChrist).....Muhammed Iben Ishaq went to the Khalif Abu Jefer al Mansur at Hira and put Maghazi in writing for his use; from this it resulted that the learned men of Kufa had the advantage of hearing him read and explain that work. He gave one or some of his Traditions on the authority of Fatima, the daughter of Al Mayidirihn Izzubair and the wife of Hi-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Misrepresentation.

Those who believe in office and in co-operation with Government at all times are entitled to pursue their phantoms. They are also entitled to show, if they can, the folly of a different policy. Bot they are not justified in misrepresenting their opponents. Yet that is what some Co-operators are doing. Some are trying to make out that Desbandhu Das was for co-operation and quote his Faridpur speech in proof. It is forgotten that soch co-operation as the Deshbandhu offered was strictly conditional upon an honourable settlement with Government but not as things are. Others again are now seeking to discredit Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyengar by representing him as being secretly in sympathy with the policy of acceptance of office and they cite in proof some private interview. It should not be difficult to understand that Mr. Aiyengar's attitude is the same as that of Deshbandhu Das, viz., settlement first, office and co-operation next. It is sad enough that our programmes differ. Why should one make matters worse by misrepresentation? Could it be that it is harder to disiredit Swarajists' programme than Swarajist individuals?

The Kirpan.

The Kirpan, or the short sword worn by every Sikh as a sacred symbol of his religion, is well known to be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. Nor is its length prescribed by any law. When in 1924 two Sikhs were convicted in the Punjab for wearing kirpans longer than nine inches, they appealed to the Lahore High Court and obtained a decision in their favour. Shortly after, two Sikhs were arrested and hauled up before a Magistrate in Sind for the same offence; but when the attention of the authorities was drawn to the decision of the Lahore High Court, the cases against them were withdrawn. More recently, however, it appears that in Sind some Sikhs have been fined for wearing kirpans longer than nine inches. The Government of Bombay also seem to have passed an order limiting the length of the kirpan to nine inches. The Sikhs in Sind are sore on this point and have appealed to the Government to rescind their order and set aside the Sind Magistrate's decisions. The Government of Bombay will be well advised not to wound their susceptibilities.

A Necessary Effort.

Like many other industries in the country the printing industry still remains to be organised. Efforts for safeguarding its collective interests are necessary and press their urgency on the attention of all those dissatisfied with the indifferent manner in which it explores or exploits a vast area of fruitful activities. "The Indian Printer," a monthly periodical published at Calcutta, has undertaken to promote these efforts It begins, rightly, with an urgent plea for organising printing schools. This educational side of the industry is sadly neglected, and it is a matter for surprise that even those who have begun to realise the importance of the vocational bias to the prevalent systems of education should have failed to consider the printer's vocation with the respect and attention its necessity deserves. We hope, therefore, the "Indian Printer" will begin its welcome career with the education of the educated and try to break down their apathy. The school it suggests for the instruction and training of the printer is an unquestioned educational necessity of the times. Indian journals and newspapers, pamphlets and books are most of them eloquent of the absence of the skilled and trained printer. If the suggested schools for the printer could be organised we would soon be saved from the violent discords featured in the Indian publications. A skilful handling of types, an adequate treatment of space and an artistic display imply a science and an art all but ignored by those who serve as, and by those who have to employ, the printers. If the 'Indian Printer' could make the situation less hopeless it would more than justify its existence.

Useful Publication.

The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India is, strictly speaking, a new institution. It has, therefore, the advantage of building up its resources in the scientific manner unknown to or impossible for museums in the country established during a period when education was more or less undiffused. It can, moreover, benefit by their mistakes and experience. Its opportunity is, therefore, only another name for its responsibility, its responsibility towards the present and the coming generations. It ought to be thus popular and more actively educative. For, that is the speediest way of attracting the attention and support that would help the Trustees to build up their necessary resources and the essential collections. The vernacular labels displayed in the Museum are, let us hope, a sign, or shall we say? an earnest of the intentions of the Trustees. The "Guide to the Buddhistic Section," prepared by Mr. G. V. Acharya, Curator of the Archaeological Section of the Museum, is another step forward in the right direction. The scope of the book is, we are told, indicated as "more properly the popular catalogue." We hope the time is not distant when the catalogue whl be revised and enlarged as a popular guide.

Text Books for Children.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed with children's text books. To-day it is Urdu texts. Some days ago it was Gujarati texts. We thought it was only children that execrated their texts. But no, recently a schoolmaster condemned a whole series of them, all except one, written by—himself. One good remedy is to pack the books with stories. Grown-ups will like them, children will love them. A little dash of nonsense will make them piquant and the more enjoyable. What is more, if there is any unintended nonsense in them, it will be difficult to say which is which.

PRESIDENT DE COSTA.

REFUSES TO ABDICATE HIS POWERS.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S RESOLVE.

LONDON, July 11.

Lisbon.—The new Government being unable to obtain from General Da Costa the transmission of his powers as President has resolved to imprison him in a fortress near Lisbon. His aide-de-camps are in custody on board a warship.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN PORTUGAL.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—A message from Lisbon says that the army is demanding the resignation of President General Da Costa. It is reported that a committee of three generals and two admirals is being organised charged with forming a cabinet which will include civilians.—Reuter.

LATER.

Lisbon.—Da Costa Government has been overthrown and Da Costa is a prisoner in Belem Palace. A new cabinet has been formed with General Carmona as Premier, Major Joao Bello as Minister for Colonies and Bettencourt Rodrigues as Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN U. S. A. ARSENAL

RESULT OF LIGHTNING.

LONDON, July 11.

Morristown (New Jersey).—Many marines are reported to have been killed and injured as a result of the explosion of a magazine of the United States Naval Arsenal on Lake Denmark. Inhabitants of the neighbouring towns have been ordered to evacuate.—Reuter.

BARRACKS DESTROYED.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF MARINES MISSING.

LONDON, July 11.

New York.—Lake Denmark was the Navy's largest storage depot containing huge quantities of live shells which gave it the status of a war reserve plant. Five hours after the catastrophe, shrapnel were still bursting, and rescuers were unable to approach nearer than half a mile owing to the intense heat and smoke. There has been continuous series of explosions of tons of powder and high explosive shells which have been audible for 25 miles around. It has been ascertained that Lieut.-Commander Edward Brown of the Medical Corps has been killed. 50 persons have been admitted into hospital. It is believed that wives and children of marines are among those missing. The barracks in centre of the ring of magazines have been destroyed.—Reuter.

EVACUATION ORDERS ISSUED

LONDON, July 11.

Washington.—The Navy Department has been advised that the naval ammunition depot on Lake Denmark at Dover, New Jersey, having been struck with lightning, about two-thirds of its personnel are missing.—Reuter.

THIRTY HOUSES WRECKED

LONDON, July 11.

Dover (New Jersey).—It is reported that out of the eighty officers and men stationed at the ammunition depot here only 9 score have been accounted for after explosion which wrecked not only the arsenal but also thirty houses at Mount Hope, two miles away.—Reuter.

INDIAN DOCTORS' CLAIMS.

NEW PROCESS OF FIBRE-MAKING.

LONDON, July 11.

Far-reaching claims are made by an Indian doctor named Nanji Bormujham for a new process of making natural vegetable fibres more useful than textile manufacturers. It is claimed that it is possible to make fibre suitable to existing spinning and weaving machinery from tropical growths hitherto considered rank weeds. If the dream is fulfilled the whole textile industry might be revolutionised and be made more prosperous.—Reuter's Special.

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

SIMLA, July 10.

During the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature, Government will table a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to take into consideration the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

ALLIED FORCES LAUNCH GENERAL ATTACK.

GUN-FIRE AUDIBLE IN PEKING.

LONDON, July 10.

Peking.—The Allied forces have launched a general attack on Kuominchun. The sounds of severe fighting and gun-fire were heard in the Capital.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF SALT REVENUE

SETTLEMENT WITH CHIHLI MILITARISTS

LONDON, July 9.

Peking.—Incident of the recent seizure of salt revenue by Chihli militarists has been settled between representatives of the three foreign banks concerned and the military Governor of Chihli. It has been agreed that one-third of the monthly revenue of 900,000 dollars should be distributed among the troops of the latter.—Reuter.

OPENING OF MEJLISS.

SHAH'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 11.

Teheran.—With great ceremony the Shah opened the sixth term of the Mejliss to-day. In a speech from the Throne, he dwelt on the friendly relations with foreign countries. He was happy that a treaty had been concluded with Turkey. The Government contemplated a commercial treaty with Poland. He hoped that road construction would be extended and that the Mejliss would pass a bill for the construction of railways, the working of mines, the improvement of agriculture and the general development of the country.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

RECEPTION IN LONDON BY PARSI ASSOCIATION

LONDON, July 9.

The Persian Charge D'Affaires, Prince Arasten was the principal guest at a reception by the Parsee Association of Europe held at Hotel Victoria, Sir Mancharjee Bhownaggree presiding. The prince warmly acknowledged the illuminated address to Shah conveying congratulations on his accession and expressing fervent prayer that he might reign long and prosperously over a country with which Parsees cherished ancestral associations and whose people included some thousands of their co-religionists. The prince said that very hearty welcome awaited those Parsees who were prepared and qualified to return to their fatherland to assist in the economic developments that were now being undertaken there. There was wide scope in Persia not merely for affluent Parsees but also to engineers, mechanics, business and professional men of the community.—Reuter.

STABILISING THE RUPEE

LORD INCHCAPE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, July 9.

At the annual meeting of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Lord Inchcape anticipated that the result of the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency would stabilise the rupee at eighteen pence. He expressed the opinion that with settled conditions of labour they might be optimistic with regard to the future.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDS BOUNTY.

LONDON, July 9.

Melbourne.—The Tariff Board considered the Government scheme to encourage cotton industry in Australia by granting bounty to cotton yarn spinning and recommended a bounty of six-pence in the pound.—Reuter's Special.

SUBWAYMEN ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—The subway workers who are on strike are now supported by one-third of the Power House men who struck this morning. The current service is, however, being maintained.—Reuter.

FURTHER CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Four more deaths are reported as a result of the chemical explosion in Belliaghatta this morning. The total number of deaths is ten.—A.P.

A GREAT NATION-BUILDER.

"SWARAJ ALWAYS AND SWARAJ FOR EVER".

THE ONE DREAM OF HIS LIFE.

A SERVANT OF THE POOR.

DESHBANDHU DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Responsive Co-operation Party a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening to celebrate the anniversary of Deshbandhu Das. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity by a representative gathering including several ladies. Speeches paying tributes to the sacred memory of the great Deshbandhu were made by Messrs. K. M. Munshi, B. G. Kher, and the president.

A SACRED DUTY.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Jayakar said that they had met that evening to perform a very sacred duty of offering their tribute of admiration to a great patriot and a great leader of men of India. The joint auspices of the Congress Committee and the Responsive Co-operation Party under which they all had met was of great significance. It clearly showed they could lay aside all political differences for a common cause.

Mr. Kulkarni then recited a Marathi song in praise of the late Deshbandhu.

ONE OF THE NATION-BUILDERS.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi said that the Deshbandhu was one of the greatest men of the last quarter of a century, the sanest politician of his time in India and the greatest organiser. He was truly a bold and a free man with such boldness and freedom as was never or rarely if ever seen in the politicians of India since the advent of British rule. It was none else but the great Deshbandhu who led the masses of India, who lacked organisation and made the Congress a firm and a compact body. It was he who created a strong and powerful party out of the chaos that prevailed in the country; and that party was a body that, in the life-time of the Deshbandhu, standing against all odds, gave a bitter fight to the bureaucracy. The late Deshbandhu was one of the great nation-builders, a great organizer, a poet, a spiritualist, a *bhakta* and one of the best of his countrymen. His sacrifice for the cause he held sacred was unparalleled and it was only by acting according to the lines of action drawn by such a great leader that India could immortalize his memory.

SERVANT OF THE POOR.

Mr. B. G. Kher speaking next said that to the Deshbandhu the whole world—the whole country was his family. He believed that service of the poor was the worship of God As Aurobindo Ghosh had said he was the one man in Bengal with vision and tact combined. Deshbandhu's earnestness, his singleness of purpose, high standard of morality, personal magnetism and all the most supreme and brilliant sacrifice were the best qualities rarely found combined in a single individual. The speaker then described the career of Deshbandhu Das in which all the above high qualities were manifest.

MODERN EXODUS.

Mr. J. K. Mehta recalled the story of the Exodus and said that Mahatma Gandhi was the Moses of India who feeling iron in the soul turned a rebel from a devotee, a revolutionary from a co-operator and let the great spiritual exodus in India. Although Indians had not gone out of India, their feelings had turned away from the bureaucracy. Continuing the speaker described the Mahatma as a prophet and the Deshbandhu as his chief disciple who rose to the pitch of sacrifice at the call of the country.

The speaker deplored the mentality of those who wanted the histories of great struggles of a nation for its independence like the balance sheets of joint stock companies and who looking at the present situation said that non-co-operation had failed. Realization of the slavery by the people, if that had been achieved, was the proof of the success of non-co-operation and the present dullness was only a check on, and not a defeat of the movement. Referring to the late leader's dream of a federation of Asiatic nations, the speaker held that as a protection against the White menace which was a great danger to the coloured nations, such a federation was absolutely necessary.

CHAMPION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Ginwalla who spoke next narrated his experience of the Deshbandhu and said that the departed leader was taking great interest in Labour problems. His great ambition was to best organise labour in India.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas also spoke in admiration of Deshbandu's work.

After Drs. Welkar, Daruwala and Savarkar had paid their tributes to the sacred memory of the Deshbandhu, Mr. Jayakar, the Chairman, cited an incident of Deshbandhu's life. He was in Bombay planning a great commercial enterprise regarding a particular trade of Bengal dominated by Europeans. Rumours were then current that the bureaucrats of Bengal were going to imprison him. On a day he felt some pain in his chest. A doctor was called for who on arrival asked what the matter was. Deshbandhu with a smiling face said: "Doctor, I want to know who will take me first, Government or death?" The question spoke eloquently how the great leader was thinking of his country all the twenty-four hours even while he was ill. The Chairman had always said to himself: "Oh, for a moment the dear old Das was once more in our midst." He was sure that if Das could be had only for five minutes again alive, the situation in the country would undergo a vast change.

"SWARAJ ALWAYS AND SWARAJ FOR EVER."

A FITTING HOMAGE TO DESHBANDHU.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Howrah did not lag behind in celebrating Deshbandhu Day. Mrs. Naidu in the morning unveiled a life-like portrait of Mr. Das in the Howrah Town Hall presented by Mr. Bardaprosonno Pain, a leading vakil and a staunch Swarajist.

Mrs. Naidu was glad to perform this function as Mr. Pain was not only an admirer and a follower of Mr. Das but they both worked hand in hand for the uplift of the country.

A MARTYR OF MARTYRS.

The quality that distinguished Deshbandhu Das from the rank and file of his comrades said Mrs. Naidu, was a burning prophetic vision which saw the pageant of liberty, that mystic quality which gave illumination to all his work. He was a man who loved life, loved duty, loved romance, and yet his was the kingliest of renunciation. His was a life to succour humanity through sacrifice. He was the apothesis of spiritual factor that made him the very king of power and the very martyr of martyrs.

The Deshbandhu was the very epic of liberty. His epic music rang for ever in the hearts of his country. The only homage from his followers that was acceptable to him was Swaraj, only Swaraj always and Swaraj for ever.—A.P.

HOW TO REVERE DAS' MEMORY.

GANDHIJI'S WAY OF DOING IT

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Gandhiji has sent the following message to the "Nayak" Deshbandhu Number, which comes out to-morrow: "Those wishing to revere Deshbandhu's memory cannot do better than popularise Charka and Khadi, and thus secure the boycott of foreign cloth."—Free Press.

BURY THE DIFFERENCES.

IN THE HOME OF DESHBANDHU.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The anniversary *Shradh* ceremony of her husband, Mr. C. R. Das as also that of her son was performed to-day by Mrs. C. R. Das. The day was observed as Deshbandhu Day. Memorial meetings were held in Calcutta and all the mofussil towns. Mrs. Naidu addressed two meetings. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal suggested the closing up of the ranks of all parties and communities. The suggestion was readily accepted by Messrs B. N. Sasmal and J. M. Sen-Gupta on behalf of the Swarajists, by Mr. R. C. Bannerjee on behalf of the Liberals and Maulvis Ahmed Hossain and Hyder Ali on behalf of Mahomedans.

Mrs. Naidu said Deshbandhu Das had left a legacy which was to achieve Swaraj. Das's idea of liberty was not political freedom alone, but also spiritual freedom and that was the true path for every seeker of liberty. Mrs. Naidu unveiled a portrait of Das at Howrah Town Hall.—A.P.

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Deshbandhu Day was celebrated this morning in several quarters of the city by offering prayers and organising processions. The Youngmen's Association organised kirtan in the morning and sankirtan and distribution of food at noon.

Under the auspices of the North Calcutta Congress Committee a public meeting was held in connection with the Deshbandhu Day and speeches were delivered eulogising his services to the country and its people. The Congress Committee held a procession to observe the day and Pujah was offered at Kidderpur Kalibery.

Another big procession was taken out at Bhowanipur. The procession started this morning and went up to Keoratoola where the funeral of Deshbandhu Das had taken place.

A mass meeting will be held at the Town Hall in the evening where Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.—A. P.

DESHBANDHU DAY

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

To-day, on the Deshbandhu Day, we see the spirit of the departed leader blessing the Trio—Gupta, Goswami and Sasmal—for their rapprochement and re-union; and beckoning to Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje and Aney to emulate the example of the Happy Trio, and to consolidate the National Congress for which he lived and fought and suffered and succumbed. Long live Deshbandhu!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

HELP TO BRITISH MINERS.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONISTS' RESOLVE.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, July 10.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency declares that the report that Soviet Government has prohibited collections in Russia for British miners is without foundation. It states that Russian trade unionists have resolved to make regular reductions from their wages ranging from a quarter to half a per cent. during the entire period of the British coal stoppage.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MINERS' UNIONS

CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

LONDON, July 10.

Berlin, July 9.—Representatives of the British and Russian miners' unions who have been conferring have made a statement that both sides consider necessary an urgent convocation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee. They also advocate creation of the Anglo-Russian miners' Committee for the purpose of effecting Russian miners' entry into the miners' international.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT AT NON-STOP FLIGHTS.

AEROPLANE SMASHED IN A DITCH

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—The Under-Secretary for Aeronauties has received a telegram from Capt. Arrachart stating that owing to magneto trouble he was compelled to land at Harta, hundred kilometres south of Budapest. The aeroplane was smashed in a ditch and is being repaired.—Reuter's Special.

MOORE READY TO ACCOMPANY COBHAM.

LONDON, July 9.

London.—Moore, mentioned earlier, on his arrival at Croydon this evening in an interview said he was not afraid to go with Cobham on the flight but he was a bad sailor. He knew Cobham very well and liked him very much. Cobham had "plenty of beans". Elliott was an old friend of his and he was very much upset when he heard of his death. He had no thought of refusing to go because he felt it was up to someone to accompany Cobham and continue the flight.

Moore in a few days will go overland to Marseilles and then take boat to Beirut and from there will go overland.—Reuter's Special Service.

WORLD'S CAR DRIVING RECORD BROKEN.

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—A forty horse power car driven alternately by three drivers is claimed to have broken the world's twenty-four hours record for Linas, Mont Hlery track covering 4,167 kilometres 578 metres. It is stated that the previous record was 3,670 kilometres 829 metres.—Reuter's Special.

A. I. T. U. CONGRESS

NEXT SESSION TO BE HELD AT KANKINARRAH

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kankinarrah Labour Union was held on Saturday afternoon 10th instant to consider the prospects of inviting the All-India Trade Union Congress to hold its next annual sitting at Kankinarrah. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wahed Hossain, M. L. A., Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President took the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That in view of the prolonged unrest among the jute mill hands as evidenced by strikes in fifteen jute mills within the last six months affecting over 100,000 'hands' and causing loss of over 500,000 working days it is desirable that the next sitting of the All-India Trade Union Congress should be held at Kankinarrah.

(2) That the Secretary be authorised to communicate at once with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and invite the Congress to hold its next sitting at Kankinarrah.

(3) That this Union protests against the proposed sitting of the next Congress at Jharriah invited by Colliery Employees' Association as the Congress already had held a sitting at Jharriah four years ago and further as the membership of the Association is more or less confined to clerks working in the coal mines and does not include coal miners.—A. P.

CABLE TEMS.

At Glasgow, in international athletics, England with 19½ points beat Scotland and Ireland who scored 8 and 5½ points, respectively.—Reuter.

Columbus.—Bobby Jones has won open Golf Championship with a score of 293.

MAHATMA ASSAULTED.

WHITE ARROGANCE IN EXCELSIS.

A SOUTH AFRICAN INCIDENT RECALLED.

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

In to-day's instalment of his autobiography in the "Navajivan" Gandhiji narrates his further experiences of his journey on his way to Pretoria. While going from Charlestown to Johannesburg in a carriage he was not given a seat inside the carriage with other passengers but had to be content with a seat outside near the coachman. After he reached a certain distance one European passenger who wanted to smoke came to where Gandhiji was sitting and asked him to sit near his feet. Gandhiji protested and said that he was ready to go inside but was not prepared to sit near his feet. "While I was protesting in this way", says Gandhiji, "I was slapped many times and that man caught my arm and began to drag me. I caught hold of the brass bars near my seat. That man was abusing me, pushing me, and was beating me. But I kept quiet." Other passengers then intervened and he stopped beating Gandhiji and asked some other servant to sit near his feet. At last he reached Johannesburg. Here also he was refused entrance to a hotel and had to put up with Seth Abdul Gani. After experiencing some more difficulties in getting a first class ticket for Pretoria, he at last reached there at night.—Free Press of India.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED

AN INCIDENT IN BEAWAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, July 10.

Mr. Kumaranand, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday for his speech delivered here nearly a year back just after his release from jail in July 1925. There was nothing in the speech except a brief explanation of the present political situation. His health has greatly broken down. Being repeatedly warned by his friends and doctors he went to the hills in last April to recover his health. He came here after a period of eleven months for an urgent work and was arrested yesterday and is now released on bail.

Mr. Yasin Nurie and Mr. Chand Karan Sarda will stand for defence on the 29th July the date fixed for the trial.

"RAWALPINDI IN A" DISTURBED STATE

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

LAHORE, July 10.

The Government of the Punjab has issued a proclamation under Section 15 of the Police Act, 1861, to remain in force for six months declaring the municipal area of the town of Rawalpindi to be in a disturbed state.

With reference to this proclamation a Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day states that in the municipal area of the town of Rawalpindi if death or grievous hurt or loss of or damage to property has been caused by, or has ensued from, the misconduct of the inhabitants of the area or any class or section of them, it shall be lawful for any person being an inhabitant of that area who claims to have suffered injury from such misconduct to make within one month from the date of injury, an application for compensation to the Magistrate of the district under Section 15-A, Police Act, 1861.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

WORK KEPT IN ARREARS

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

In view of the deadlock created in the Managing Committee of the local Municipality, the President has called a special meeting of the General Board on Thursday. In the note prepared by the President for submission before the General Board he writes:

"The new Managing Committee has since its appointment practically ceased to function. The members of the committee are quarrelling amongst themselves. The majority of members do not attend when the Chairman calls a meeting. They have even gone to the length of passing a vote of censure on the Chairman appointed by the Board. It is not my desire to apportion blame on any particular member or members of that committee for this regrettable state of affairs, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not acquaint the Board of the serious situation created by this committee. Nearly 500 items are pending for disposal in this committee. About 75 places have to be inspected by the Committee and about 1,000 objection applications against valuation of assessment have been pending before this committee since a ong time."

In conclusion the President suggests the appointment of a special Committee for disposing of all objection applications against the valuation of assessment, and of another committee for going through all draft rules and by-laws pending for disposal. He also suggests that the Managing Committee should be called upon to settle their differences and dispose of all arrears within the fixed period.—A. P.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

AFFILIATED TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

DR. VIEGAS ON THE OBJECTS OF THE DONORS

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate approved of the proposals to affiliate the Royal Institute of Science to the University in the faculty of Science and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for the examinations of M.B., B.S. degree.

Consideration was given to an application from the Director of Public Instruction for affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to the University.

The Syndicate reported to the Senate that they were of opinion that the affiliation applied for by the Director of Public Instruction be granted provisionally for five years without making the conditions laid down in the report signed by a majority of the Local Inquiry Committee, but restricting the number of admissions to the Intermediate Science, Junior B.Sc. and Senior B.Sc. classes to 80, 85 and 85 respectively. The Syndicate further recommended that Government be informed that the Senate expected and desired that the main functions of the Institute as a place for research work and advanced science teaching would be constantly kept in view and that the Institute would make rapid progress in those directions.

Dr. N. A. F Moos moved:—

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate on the question of the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science and record their opinion that the Institute be affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Science, provisionally for five years from June 1926, as a first grade College teaching the courses of study prescribed for the Examinations leading to the B.Sc. Degree and authorized to admit a maximum of 80, 85, and 85 students respectively to the Intermediate Science, Junior B.Sc. and Senior B.Sc. classes. The Senate expect and desire that the main functions of the Institute as a place for research work and advanced science teaching will be constantly kept in view and that the Institute will make rapid progress in those directions."

DR. VIEGAS' EXTREME MEASURES.

Dr. Moos after giving the history of the question said the report was submitted to the Syndicate after a great deal of consideration. The Syndicate had recommended that the Royal Institute of Science should be straightaway affiliated to the University under the present regulations and that the number of undergraduate students at the Institute be restricted to the maximum of 250. At present there was no such restriction. Referring to the amendment of Dr. Viegas, he said, the object of the Syndicate was to reduce the number of undergraduate students in the Institute, so that post graduate work might prosper, but he (speaker) thought that Dr. Viegas was for extreme measures. If the amendment was carried, he averred, the undergradnate teaching either would be killed or crippled.

Prof. K. G. Naik seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. F. Viegas moved an amendment.

(i) In the first sentence *omit* all the words after the words "prescribed for the" in line 8 and *substitute* for them the following:—

"Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. only and authorized to admit a maximum of 85 students each to the Junior B.Sc. and Senior B.Sc. classes."

(ii) That the following be *added* at the end of the proposition:—

"The Senate endorse the recommendation of a majority of the Local Inquiry Committee that the control and management of the Science work of the First Year Arts Class of the Elphinstone College be transferred to that College and request Government to make the necessary arrangements for the transference of this work within a period of one year from the date of affiliation

ONLY MEANT AS POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE.

Dr. Viegas said he did not oppose the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science to the University. He submitted that it was never intended when the Institute was founded that it should be an appendage to the Elphinstone College. The four generous citizens who had given donation of Rs. 20,50,000 for the endowment of the Institute had only one object in view, viz:—that it should do post graduate research work. There were six or seven colleges in the presidency teaching science up to B.Sc. degree and he asked where was the necessity for the Institute to have an intermediate science class?

Principal K. R. Kanitkar seconded the amendment and said by allowing Royal Institute of Science to maintain intermediate and first year art science classes, they would enter into unfair competition with private colleges.

Rev. J. McKenzie in supporting the second part of Dr. Viegas' amendment said it was desirable that the functions of the colleges should be separated as the present arrangement was unworkable.

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr said they expected the Royal Institute of Science to do teaching work for higher degrees such as M.Sc. etc. and not to teach undergraduates in elementary science.

DR. MELDRUM'S APOLOGIA.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum said Intermediate Science was a higher class which was expected to be taught in the Royal Institute. The Institute was so well organised that it would impose no strain either on the staff or the students. There was nothing undignified or unworthy for the professors to teach elementary science in the Institute. As a matter of fact he said many heads of the colleges were teaching elementary science classes in their colleges. There was a very great demand for admission in the Institute and he said there was accommodation enough to take junior students in a limited number.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory assured the house that the teaching of science in the Institute would in no way interfere with the teaching of science in other colleges So long as there was accommodation and staff, he considered, it was economical to teach science to the undergraduates in the Royal Institute The present colleges were already strained in their teaching science to their students and it would be relieving them if some students were admitted in the Royal Institute. Government had made a solemn and solid pledge that so far as the research work was concerned, it would in no way interfere with the teaching of the science. During the last five years the staff of the Royal Institute had been much improved both in efficiency and number. During the current year Government had given an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 for equipment and laboratory and he therefore thought the students could well avail themselves of the opportunity of the study of science, in the Institute.

Prof. H. Hamil thought the affiliation of the Royal Institute was the most hopeful sign for all colleges because it combined efficiency with economy.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was put to the vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was agreed to.

The Senate also agreed to affiliate permanently Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College from June 1926 in the faculty of medicine for the purposes of all examinations for the M.B., B.S. degree

The Senate then adjourned.

MILITARY CADETS.

RIGOUR OF LIFE IN FRANCE.

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 10.

Interviewed by the "Daily Herald" with reference to the Indian Sandhurst Committee's visits to military training colleges of Europe and America Mr. Jinnah said that they were enormously impressed with the rigour of life of the cadets in France who had to live like private soldiers at least for three years regardless of class to which they belonged. Mr. Jinnah contrasted this with the English system which he said tended to keep the military officers' career in the hands of a certain class. He expressed an opinion that American Westpoint Military Academy was by far the finest organisation.—Reuter.

ECONOMISE THE ADMINISTRATION.

BURMA NATIONALIST PARTY'S STATEMENT.

RANGOON, July 10.

The Nationalist Party which refused to serve on the Capitation and Trathameda Taxes Enquiry Committee in the course of a communication sets out several reasons for not serving on the Committee. They state what Burma really requires are economies in the administration, development of the country to suit the sons of the soil and return of a portion of the revenue at present taken by the Government of India. The Party is further of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by tendering evidence before a committee which should not be formed at all.—A. P.

DROWNING FATALITY AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, July 10.

A drowning fatality occurred on Friday night in the Rangoon river, the victim being Mr. Morett, Customs Officer, on his return from duty on s.s. "Egra." He was standing on a sampan after leaving the gangway when an unknown Chittagonian jumped into it causing it to capsize and all the three including sampanwalla were thrown into the river. The sampanwalla was rescued but no trace could be found of others.—A. P.

RIVERS OVERFLOW IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 9.

Reports have been received that heavy rains in Myitkyina District caused rivers in the neighbourhood of Mogaung to overflow their banks, flooding the small town. No loss of life or collapse of houses is yet reported. Rice and commodities in several godowns were damaged, and inconvenience was caused to people. The flood caused breaches in the Myitkyina Railway line which is not uncommon during the monsoon, but these have been repaired. No official report of the flood has been yet received here.—A. P.

A Coimbatore message says:—The Governor opened on Friday evening a building named after Lord Willingdon to house the teaching department of the Agricultural College.

At a meeting of prominent residents of the Amritsar District held at Amritsar on Saturday morning in the District Board Hall it was decided to establish an organisation to help the people in the study of the co-operative movement and its utility.

"COMRADESHIP WITH EPIC BEAUTIES"

MISSION OF A POET.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 8.

"The mission of poets" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day.

Mrs. Naidu said she would like to destroy all printing presses that printed poetry and to leave it at the mercy of all learned professors to teach the young to paraphrase, analyse, interpret and sing poetry.

LAYMAN'S CONVENTION OF POETRY.

A poet knows that he is not more than the mirror of those intimate secrets of human heart, of which the heart itself is so often unaware. It is wrong whenever men say that poetry must be divorced from life. That has been the layman's convention of poetry. But a poet is one who is intimately united in the comradeship with all the epic beauties of the world and yet with the most lowly and the most transitory things that ever felt the touch of God in a holiday mood and had its being.

POETS' MISSION IN INDIA.

The Mission of Poets concluded Mrs. Naidu "in India is to awaken the consciousness in the heart of the younger generation I want youngmen to be poets themselves in the most dynamic and creative sense of being a Brahma. The duty of every poet in every age has been to reveal to the hearts of youth, its own splendour, its own ecstasy, its own power to create and its destiny in accordance with his own creed.

MRS. NAIDU—COMRADE OF YOUTH.

I am old in years and none the less a comrade of youth. I am with them forerunner of their destiny. I ask them to unfurl the flag of their triumph, for poetry is but the intimate expression in its highest ego and the most exquisite as well as most glorious vision. My mission is to hold before you the mirror of your own hearts. Look into your own hearts and say God is there."—A.P.

BARRISTER'S WIFE'S PLAINT

TO DECLARE MARRIAGE VOID.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The first Subordinate Judge of Alipore has admitted the plaint of Mira Devi, a daughter of Mr. P. L Roy, a well-known Calcutta barrister, against her husband Mr. Sures Chandra Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law alleging that the marriage registered in England in 1914 between the parties was void on the grounds that it was not contracted under Act III of 1872, nor was it solemnised according to the religious rites of the parties who were stated to be Hindus. It was further alleged that a Hindu marriage, in the absence of consent of the parents of the parties and such necessary ceremonies as Sampradan and Saptapadi, could not be binding upon any of them. The fact of the marriage was long kept a secret from the parents of the plaintiff till it leaked out through a maid-servant. In addition, the defendant was guilty of cruelty and desertion, and plaintiff prayed that he might be restrained, by permanent injunction, from claiming any of conjugal rights.

The Judge ordered summons to be issued to the defendant.—A. P.

THE ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the current month's issue of the "Modern Review" the editor of the Review informs us in his "Notes' that a Conference of the people of Asia is to be held on 1st August in Nagasaki, Japan, and many Scholars and Journalists of Turkey, Persia, Siam, China and Japan will attend it.

I think this will be the first unique occasion when the different nations of Asia will meet together. This sign of awakening of the vast Continent of Asia will surely be welcomed in all circles. Asiatic countries have uptil now not showed any interest in the affairs of one another while on the other hand the European countries take absorbing interest in every problem and in each and every affairs of one another. If any movement whether political or industrial or of whatever kind is started in any European country, the other countries are sure to study it in detail and to take active steps to guard their own country against the movement or to encourage it and allow it in their own country as the case may be. It is my humble opinion that this is one of the reasons of their present predominance over other countries. Is it not a matter of great regret that our leaders have cared not to inquire about the details of this Conference until now? Foreign propaganda is badly required for a country like India because it is the country whose every movement is misrepresented to the out-side world. India will undoubtedly gain much if it participates in this Conference. Every country will have the golden opportunity to make its difficulties known to other countries and thus by exchange of ideas all the countries are bound to benefit immensely. I hope our leaders will take up the important task of selecting some eminent Indians to represent our country in this Conference. Again I specially appeal to the leaders who are keen about the propaganda work in foreign countries to take up this question and to give serious attention to the coming Conference of the peoples of Asia. Yours etc.

B. M. DOCTOR.

Broach, Dated July 10.

FORGING OF BANK NOTES.

GERMAN FIRMS REFUSE TO DO DIRTY JOB

A MYTH EXPLODED

LONDON, July 9.

Berlin.—Apparently some of the residents of British overseas territories are under the impression that reputable German printing firms are prepared to forge for them unlimited quantities of bank notes. Several such firms have received letters from Africa, India and Australia enclosing bank notes with request that they be copied exactly. For example, a letter from British West Africa, to which was attached a West African pound note, ordered a large supply of similar notes which are to be sent to Africa concealed in concertinas. The firms concerned handed over the letters to the Forgery Department of the Reichs Bank which informed the British authorities. The British Embassy here has sent each firm a reward of fifty sterling.—Reuter's Special.

THE DEBT PROBLEM.

CAILLAUX-CHURCHILL INTERVIEW.

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—M. Caillaux is flying to London, on Monday, to pursue the debt conversations with Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, July 10.

A Havas Agency message says that the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 269 votes to 247.—Reuter.

M. CAILLAUX'S PROPOSED BILL.

MEASURES FOR STABILISING FRANC.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—The Chamber's vote of confidence in Government was given at four this morning.

According to "Le Temps" the Bill which M. Caillaux proposes to introduce immediately after the vote of confidence contains only one clause substantially authorising Government to take by decree all necessary measures to maintain an equilibrium of the budget and stabilisation of the franc. An annexe to the Bill contains a list of measures it proposes to enforce.

It is anticipated that M. Caillaux will soon proceed to London with the object of concluding an Anglo-French Debt agreement, which, it is declared, will be similar to M. Caillaux's agreement of last year, and to that recently drawn up by M. Peret and will provide 62 annuities of 12½ millions sterling with moratorium and certain allowances during the first few years.—Reuter's Special.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS

ONLY A SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—Before the Chamber passed the vote of confidence in the Government M. Caillaux declared that the Washington Debt Agreements and also the foreign loans would be necessary for France's financial restoration. He explained that extraordinary powers which Government required did not imply imposition of taxes without the consent of the Parliament, but merely simplified and accelerated the procedure.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 9th instant.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Mr. J. A. Kay and Mr. S. Calvocoressi arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday, the 9th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party left Ootacamund this morning for Coimbatore en route to Madras, where His Excellency arrives on the morning of Saturday.—A. P.

The Governor will unveil the war memorial of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Neille Blue Caps) at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the morning of July 13th.—A. P.

The Raja of Panagal dined at Government House at Ganeshkhind with His Excellency the Governor on the 8th instant and then left for Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at Howrah on the 20th instant at 9 a.m. by a special train and will leave the same night for Nagpur at 10-30.

The Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State has been pleased to meet half the expenses as a grant in aid to the Mahila Vidyalaya of Bhavnagar. This is the first institution of its kind in Kathiawad, imparting secondary English education to females and is affiliated to the University for women at Poona.

NO WAHABI ATROCITIES.

"MISCHIEF MAKERS' LIES."

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

BOMBAY, July 10.

With reference to the message received by the "Khilafat Daily" of Bombay from the pilgrim ship s.s. "Dara," sent by a pilgrim, containing complaints about this year's Haj arrangements, the following telegram has been received from Sultan Abdul Aziz, King of Hedjaz by his agent in Bombay, Mr. E. A. Alfazal:—

"The reported friction between some of the Nejdis and the Egyptian Mahmal bearers is grossly exaggerated by interested persons. What happened was a small scuffle, as usually happens in a large crowd took place under a misunderstanding. This lasted only for ten minutes and was not a matter worth consideration. The Egyptian pilgrims were freely mixing with other pilgrims numbering 60,000. The greater portion of the pilgrims had proceeded to Medina Moonaywara for Ziarat. Nothing occurred which could offend the pilgrims in the least. Regarding the complaint of water of the stream Zubeidas, it was never stopped and it was flowing as usual. The allegations regarding unprecedented rise in camel fares and other allegations are totally untrue.—A.P.

UPLIFT OF MASSES.

CHIEF OBJECT OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, July 10.

The fourth session of this Conference took place in Sholapur on the 10th instant in Ripon Hall. More than 200 delegates from outside attended the meeting.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President-elect, was received by the Conference Committee, and conducted to the dais. After the National Anthem and the welcome song, Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay in the course of his welcoming the delegates said:—"Looking to the progress of the movement since 1904, more than 70,000 Societies have come into existence, and in a country full of illiteracy and absence of organised work, one might consider this progress satisfactory. But on further consideration one can easily see that in a vast country like India, there is an unlimited field for this movement, and the progress we have made is infinitely small. The political atmosphere in the country, being influenced by the Non-Co-operation movement four years ago, was not favourable for this Co-operative Movement, and although this movement never came in the boycott programme, its progress was slowed down nevertheless, and the organisers passed that time in some anxiety. The country having now discarded the Non-Co-operation programme and the goal of this movement being purely democratic, we can show a good deal of progress by chalking out a practical programme of the work which will really touch the heart of the country.

AIM OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The chief object of the movement is moral and economic uplift of the masses, and it is our duty to see how far this object is achieved. Mere lectures and conferences will not do. I will not detain you with details of the scope of this movement but India being an agricultural country, the movement ought to be chiefly concerned with the poor agriculturists. Late Deshbandhu Das had taken Village Construction in hand as one of the items of the Congress constructive programme, and this movement can be well untilized to solve that problem. If we look into the working of the Societies in our Districts, the scope is limted to money-lending on small interest; but we must try to extend our sphere of work in a way that will improve the condition of the poor agriculturists. I am sure the movement, if well organized and practically worked out, has abundant scope in villages, and I earnestly request you all to devote your serious consideration to this aspect. I need add that the movement has also good scope in cities too as the hardships of the middle and the poor are severe, although of a different nature. A number of housing societies weavers' guilds, teachers' associations are all instances in point to show the utility of the Movement. It is said that the new Viceroy is deeply interested in agriculturists and the Royal Commission is recently appointed for the purpose. It is, therefore, hoped that something substantial will come out of the work of this Royal Commission and an impetus will be given to this Co-operative Movement as one of the best solutions of this problem."

After this, Mr. Kelkar delivered his presidential speech.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, July 10.

The fourth session of the Central Divisional Co-perative Conference is being held at Sholapur from to-day, at the Ripon Hall. Mr. N. C. Kelkar is the president and more than 200 delegates from outside are attending the sessions. After the welcome speech by Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay, Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered his presidential speech in Marathi. The Conference is proceeding.—Free Press.

Mrs. S. Fredericks and Alfred Jackson were, on Saturday, sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, on a charge of theft of certain articles belonging to the Chief Engineer of the Golconda and disposing of a portion of the stolen property.—A.P.

ATTEMPT ON KEMAL'S LIFE.

BAFFLED PLOTTERS.

PROMINENT DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, June 22.

Fortunately, a dastardly plot directed against the life of the President of Turkish Republic has been foiled The conspirators intended to attack the car carrying the Ghazi through a narrow lane of Smyrna, at a turning of the street where it would necessarily have slowed down. The President was touring the southern vilayets and would have fallen a victim to the attack of his would-be assassins in Brusa, but the vigilance of the police deprived them of the courage they could muster. Just twenty-four hours before the arrival of the President in Smyrna, one of the conspirators Shevki Bey, by name, let the cat out of the bag and the police bagged in all the conspirators along with their informal weapons. Zia Khurschid, an ex-deputy of Lazistan, is the nominal head of the gang, but the papers say that the real brains behind the plot are other than the actual culprits. It is further reported that Zia Khurshid has admitted his guilt and has made certain revelations which led the police to arrest some prominent members of the present and old Opposition Parties. How far these men, many of whom are Deputies, are entangled in the meshes of this heinous plot, none can say until their guilt is fully established in a law court. So far seventeen Deputies belonging to the suppressed Progressive Republican Party have been arrested by the authorities, inspite of their right of Parliamentary immunity, for they have been considered as having actually participated in the conspiracy and hence were automatically deprived of their right of immunity. The ground on which they are considered to have actually participated in the plot, is that the bag carrying the bombs and pistols from Stamboul to Smyrna for the execution of the nefarious design was passed through the Custom House controlling office under a label bearing the name of Shukri Bey, the Deputy for Stamboul and Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Progressive Party. If this allegation which has led to the mass arrests of the Party members proves true in the court, the Party will stand, in the eyes of the world, guilty to the hilt of this heinous crime. Shukri Bey, though he at present carries the card of the Progressive Party in his pocket, belongs to the old Union and Progress Party of Jemal-Enver-Talaat Trio and is considered an old "comitadji" terrorist plotter. Amongst those Deputies who have been arrested, occur the names of Raafet Pasha, who entered Stamboul at the head of the Republican forces at the time the Allies evacuated the town; Baker Sami Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister before the Lausanne Peace, Ismail Jambolat Bey, the Deputy for Stamboul. There were rumours that the leaders of the Progressive Party as Rouf Bey, Gen. Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, Gen. Ali Fuad Pasha, Gen. Ali Ihsan Pasha and Dr. Adnan Bey were also arrested, but it received no confirmation. In fact, Rouf Bey, the ex-Premier of the Turkish Republic and brave commander of the "Hamidieh" is in Europe along with Dr. Adnan Bey. The trial is to take place in Smyrna before the Tribunal of Independence shortly.

KEMAL'S PROCLAMATION.

The news evoked a storm of protest from every corner of Turkey, condemning the would-have-been assasins in the strongest terms. The Presidential Proclamation in answer to messages of sympathy is as follows:—

"To the Turkish Nation—The sincere sympathies expressed towards me by my countrymen of every shade of opinion through letters and telegrams on the occasion of the failure of the plot directed against my life, put me under a debt of greatest obligation. The heinous conspiracy was directed not so much against my person as against the Republic Regime and the just principles upon which it was based. Once more I am convinced of the fact that the popular display of joy on this occasion is a proof of the sincere attachment that my nation has for the present Regime. Those who labour under the illusion that this Regime and principles upon which it is based can be shaken and disturbed are unfortunate wretches, for, the Republic has taken roots in the minds of the Army and has been founded by the Turkish Nation. Such wretches must meet the fate they deserve at the hands of the Republican Courts of Justice. My poor body no doubt shall one day be laid low; but the Turkish Republic shall endure for ever and the Turkish Nation shall continue to march steadfastly forward on the road to civilization and culture according to the principles which are a guarantee to peace and progress.

(Sd.) MUSTAFA KEMAL GHAZI,
The President.

Two serious accidents, one resulting in instantaneous death of a passenger, took place on S.S. "Aronda" which arrived at Rangoon from Calcutta on July 9.—F.P.I.

The first semi-final match of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played on Saturday evening at Chepauk, the contestants being the Anglo-Indian Sports Club and the Telegraph Recreation Club. The game eventually ended in a win for the Telegraphists, by the only goal scored The third evening winners will meet the winners of Monday's match in the final.

LOOT AND ARSON IN PABNA.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS REQUISITIONED.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS

PABNA, July 9.

Reports of loot and arson are being received here from a number of villages in the district though the report of Looting at Sara is stated to be unfounded. About fifteen or sixteen houses are reported to have been looted by Mahomedans at a village which comes under the police of Gharia. The police opened fire and one man was wounded. It is further reported that Joylal, said to be the ring leader, has been arrested and a gun seized from his house.

The police were also compelled to fire at Chartarpur when they were confronted by a mob of Mahomedans but no definite information is available regarding the number of killed or wounded. A police officer with armed constables has been deputed to investigate all the reported cases of looting. Police reinforcements brought from other districts had been deputed to places where troubles were anticipated. So far it is reported that 112 Mahomedans have been arrested. Burglaries are reported to have been committed at several houses in the town. It is further reported that many Hindu ladies of several villages, where the looting took place, had taken shelter in jungles and jute field for safety.—A P.

PANICKY VILLAGERS LEAVE THE PLACE

CALCUTTA, July 8

Serious inter-communal situation has arisen at Pabna following the desecration of Hindu idols by Mahomedans last week Disturbances have now spread to outlying villages where it is stated Mahomedans looted a number of Hindu shops and houses. Hundred Indian troops under two Indian officers are leaving for Pabna. Armed police have already arrived there. It is reported that Mahomedans in one of villages surrounded the police and attempted to rescue some of the Mahomedans arrested in connection with arson and looting whereupon the police fired wounding some. Exact number of wounded is not yet known, but hitherto two have been brought to Pabna. Panickstricken Hindu women in villages are fleeing to Pabna for fear of molestatioin.

Assistant Commandant, Dacca Eastern Frontier Rifles, arrived there last night. District Magistrate and police authorities are on spot.—A.P.

MR. SEN GUPTA AT PABNA.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta will leave for Pabna on Monday and will stay there two days.

Mrs. Naidu and party start for Chittagong on the same day, and thence go to the other districts of East Bengal.—A. P.

LOCALISING THE TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique:—It is not yet possible to give full details of the cases which have occurred in Pabna as the Commissioner and local officers have been busily engaged in visiting different points in the disturbed area and heavy rain has rendered travelling slow. Up to July 9th 110 persons had been arrested in connection with ten cases of looting in addition to 18 who were arrested in connection with the fracas which took place in Pabna on July 1st. Cases have been reported from four police stations.—A. P.

DON'T LOOK UP TO GOVERNMENT.

"STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS"

CALCUTTA, July 9.

To consider the situation arising out of the recent acts of lawlessness in India, a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held in Mirzapur Park this evening and a resolution was passed urging Hindus to go in large numbers to different villages in the district and help people in distress.

Explaining the objects of the meeting, the president, Mr. J. Chaudhari, said that they meant ill of nobody in making the appeal but they had certainly the right to defend themselves, and in order to effect this, co-operation was absolutely necessary. As for the Government it was their duty to trace the culprits and mete out even-handed justice to them. To Mahomedans he said if they were true believers in God, in religion and above all in the land of their birth, they would surely refrain from any such acts.

"STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS."

Mr. Sarutkumar Ghose of Barisal said that they should no longer look up to the Government for help but should try and stand on their own legs. If lawlessness were allowed to have its own way in Pabna, it would soon spread to other parts of the Presidency.

Dr. P. K. Acharya of Pabna said although he was not a man who took pleasure in finding fault with the Government, in season and out, it seemed to him that they were not moving seriously in the matter. What they were doing was nothing but show, and if they really meant to do anything, the evil would long have been stamped out.—A.P.

MOHURRUM FESTIVAL

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

In view of the communal trouble during the Bakr Id the District Magistrate, Allahabad, has issued a notice prohibiting the carrying of lathis, firearms or other weapons from 11th July to 22nd July, 1926, within the Allahabad municipal limits to prevent a breach of the peace during the coming Mohurrum. It has been ordered that poles of "alums" if less than ten feet long must not be more than three inches in circumference.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

OBJECTION TO GRANT OF LICE NSE

PATNA, July 10.

The hearing of the application of the Mussalmans of Phulwari Sharif objecting to the grant of a license to the Hindus permitting them to play music in front of the mosque there was begun to-day before Mr. Owen, District Magistrate, Patna.

Mr. Akbari instructed by Maulvi Imtiyaz Karim appeared on behalf of the Mussalmans. Mr. Akbari contended that there had been a time-honoured custom that music was stopped before a mosque, and referred to the civil court compromise and decree of 1893 by which the Hindus agreed, in a representative capacity, not to play music before the mosque during the Rath Jatra procession.

The District Magistrate declined to interfere with the discretion exercised by the Superintendent of Police and referred the Mussalmans to the Civil Court.—A. P.

"AN ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD".

MR. S. SREENIVASA AIYENGAR HITS BACK.

MADRAS, July 9.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyengar who returned this morning from Calcutta categorically denied all statements attributed to him in the interview given by Mr. C. V. S. Narsimha Raju to the editor of "Satyagrahi." Regarding the statement in the interview that Mr. Narsimha Raju and Mr. Aiyengar met on the 3rd and 5th March 1926 before the walk-out when Mr. Aiyengar said that there should be two parties in the Congress, one for the acceptance of office and the other against it Mr. Aiyengar said: "I left Madras for Delhi on the 1st and I was at Bombay on the 3rd and at Delhi on the 4th. Nor had I made any such statement to him at any other time. As to the report that on the 18th or 19th March after the walk-out I told Mr. Raju that if the Responsivists were only for acceptance of Ministry, I would have agreed is absolutely untrue. Nor did I say that as there was going to be acceptance of office in the coming three years and that only men with ripe experience should stand for Council or anything like that.

NEVER FOR OFFICES.

When it was suggested that I should stand for the local Council and lead the Party in the Council I stated that in case the Congress changed its policy and allowed Congressmen to take offices, I would not agree to it and that, therefore, I could not stand for the local Council. Mr. Raju said that he found it difficult for him to lead the Congress party in the Council.

WHAT MR. AIYENGAR REALLY SAID.

Continuing Mr. Iyengar said "I never told Mr. Raju at Sabarmati or elsewhere "put me in power and I will set right matters in Assam." Whatever it might mean what I told him was that if those who wanted office and those who accepted the Cawnpore Congress programme should work together for the present on the basis of Congress policy and programme by refusing to work the Reforms and by not accepting office till the Government came to a settlement for the present, and capture the majority of Councils, the Government was certain to climb down and agree to a settlement. Then those who wanted to accept Ministries could do so. But if Government did not agree to a settlement it would be open for the Assam Congress to consider the circumstance and for those who wanted to press their views in favour of unconditional acceptance of office to persuade the Congress to do so while I myself would certainly vote against it."

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY ON FIGHT.

Concluding Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyengar said: As to the conditions upon which office should be accepted when Mr. C V. S. Narasimha Raju and Mr. Muthia Mudaliar, M.L.C., said that they would accept ministries and work under the direction of Congress, I said to them that if office was accepted, it would be impossible to carry on the Swarajists' fight as there would be no Opposition which could carry on the fight if the advanced party accepted office.

WHAT I PROPOSED.

I asked them as a hypothetical basis for the discussion if they would agree to the majority of the party being in opposition and only the Ministers and the three Council Secretaries being in office so that if the ministers did not carry out the conditions imposed by the Congress or its instructions the Opposition majority would be able to enforce its views. The gentlemen with the exception of Mr. Muthia Mudaliar did not agree to it as they thought that it was unworkable.

AN ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar and Mr. Satyamurthi also thought that such a scheme would be wholly unworkable. It is absolute falsehood, it does not matter whether Mr. Raju was correctly reported or not, to say that I am in favour of acceptance of office because I listened and took part in the conversations which various proposals and suggestions were put forward and debated on. It is untrue to say that without some satisfactory response on the part of the Government I at any time undertook to have the present policy of the Congress changed or that I secretly favoured at any time unconditional acceptance of office. I did say to Mr. Raju at Sabarmati what I have been telling others that the Delhi All-India Congress resolution makes it clear that programme is open to revision in Assam and we would not stand in the way of those who wanted to bring the question up."—A.P.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

CAUSES OF COMMUNAL TENSION

The Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha writes that the communal tension in the country is to due to the Morley-Minto and Montford reforms which allowed communal electorates:

EVILS OF COMMUNALISM.

Mr. R. D Baliwala from Bandra writes that communalism has taken the place of nationalism in Bengal and is spreading rapidly in other places. It is now upto the leaders of Hindus and Mohamedans to approach Mahatma Gandhi and prevail upon him to solve the situation.

ADDRESS TO MR. FERREIRA.

"A Monoriwalla" writes that the statements of the Catholic priest at Gorai and Mr. D'Mello that the address to Mr. Ferreira was presented by the villages of Gorai is incorrect.

PERSONNEL OF THE TARIFF BOARD.

Dr. Asadali M. Lalkaka (French) writes that the personnel of the second Tariff Board is not satisfactory. Mr. Noyce, the President of the Board is admittedly an able civilian but an Indian equally capable could have been found. Besides, there should have been a prominent industrialist acquainted with the conditions of cotton industry and a representative of labour.

NEED OF PETLAD-VASO RLY EXTENSION.

Mr. Mohanlal Dave writes:—The Petlad Vaso Rly. goes up to Pihij. There is no railway communication between Nadiad and Pihij, a distance of three miles. Consequently Nadiad passengers and merchants suffer from great inconvenience. An extension of Petlad-Vaso Rly. to Nadiad and a new line from Vaso to Dholka will help trade and traffic considerably.

KHUDAM-UL-HARAMAIN.

The Secretary of the Khudam-ul-Haramain, Bombay writes:—The "Khilafat", an Urdu paper, fails foul of the Khudamul-Haramain in its editorial of the 16th June. It charges the Anjuman with pro-British attitude and with seeking British interference in Hedjaz. The charge, he says, is only based on imagination. If any Indian Muslim happens to ask for British help, he will not be representing the views of the Khudam-ul-Haramain.

STATE OF BASSEIN ROADS.

A "Daily Passengers" writes that the road leading from the Bassein Railway station to the town is in a state of neglect. Till 1920 it was in the charge of the Public Works Department and was kept in good condition. Now, the District Local Board to which it has been transferred cannot maintain its proper state. The traffic on this road throughout the year is heavy and immediate repairs are necessary.

MALARIA IN BANDRA.

An "Old Bandrite" complains that Bandra is infested by mosquitoes. Their growth is due to the water pool between the slaughter House and Turner Road. It is filled up with the rubbish of the city, carcasses of dogs, cats, rats, etc. Appeals and petitions to the municipal authorities have been useless The excuse for not closing down this pool is want of funds. The cess pools of the chawls also are not cleaned for a number of days.

GUINEA WORM DISEASE.

Vaidya Prataproy Trambaklal (Bhuleswar) writes that it is not merely the drinking of well water that brings the Guinea worm disease Scarcity of rain, irregularity of the season and other reasons also account for it. Drinking water should always be boiled and the elementry rules of hygiene should be observed.

HELP TO HINDU MERCHANTS OF PINDI.

K. S. Khubhsain says that as result of the Rawalpindi riots scores of rich Hindu morchants have become paupers. To help about forty Hindus and Sikhs of Rawalpindi in Bombay met at the Nirmala Temple, Grant Road on the 25th June. Swami Gobind Das Ji of Punjab, a learned scholar, was present. To the appeal of Swamiji Rs 2,100 was promised on the spot. It is hoped that the Bombay merchants will take up this worthy cause.

A RAILWAY NUISANCE.

"D. P." complains about the third class travelling on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. The paint used for the carriages is of inferior quality and passengers' clothes stick to the seats. The beggar nuisances till prevails, though several complaints have been ventilated through the Press about this, the Railway authorities don't seem to pay any heed to these.

OVER CROWDING OF TRAM CARS

"Carlton" complains about the insufficiency of tram cars during rush hours and the consequent overcrowding. A bus service, side by side with tram cars, he thinks would help passenger traffic considerably.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

RENT OR TAX?

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE.

The following is the continuation of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadhubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee:—

Rents and prices are the two factors generally relied upon by the settlement officers in deciding the rate of enhancement of Assessments. But while considering rents they invariably make no allowance for improvements though Lord Ripon gave a distinct promise to do so, and as only a very small percentage of the land is given on rent, and out of this some, if not a large portion fetches rents even less than the assessments, it is wrong to consider this factor as a ground for enhancement. Even if we grant that the rent and net profits are identical or the same it simply shows the degree of improvements which could not be taxed as the State can only tax the bare land. If we consider rent as the product of capital like a Commercial or Industrial dividends then the law governing the taxation of dividends should be applied to rents also. The State in that case cannot charge such a high tax as 50 p.c. To my mind to take "rent" as the basis would be extremely unfair. It would be a tax on the improvements and on the slender resources of the owners of unimproved lands.

CONDITIONS OF RENT.

During the late war when the Government found that on account of a temporary rise in prices and inflation of currency, rents had risen they at once took up the rental basis as their sole guide for enhancement especially as they could not justify such a course on the strength of past economic history which on account of frequent famines and epidemics was a sad tale of woe and hardship. This basis which could be used by the Government as one of a few checks prescribed by rules was at once resorted to as a chief determining factor. Under the Rules, if past history is unfavourable and if there were frequent famines during the period of the past 30 years, Government could not enhance the assessments on the ground that at least some compensation and breathing time should be given to the Ryot during the ensuing 30 years. But this practice is changed at present. The few fields that happen to be rented here and there are taken as a guide and the assessment of the entire group of villages is enhanced accordingly, regardless of the fact that agricultural rents in this country depend upon considerations other than those mentioned in the school and college text books usually studied by boys appearing for the Civil Service Examination. Agricultural rents in this country depend upon the following conditions:—

(1) General improvement and nature of the field

(2) Special works constructed on the Farm.

(3) Economic convenience.

Among the minor considerations that govern the rents are:—

(1) Sentiment (2) Security from damage by wild or stray animals (3) good neighbours and (4) nearness to the village site if the situation enjoys immunity from stray cattle and thieves.

The so-called economic competition is rarely met with. If the field is kept in a fairly good condition and the soil kept up to the required pitch by constant and careful manuring, it brings in higher rent. In all old countries—as proved by experiments on the Rothamstead Farm the soil shows—signs of deterioration in course of time and the crop yield does not remain the same. Hence in a poor country like India where a little scarcity or irregularity of rains affects the crosappreciably majority of the fields bring in no surplus worth competing for.

No one will countenance increase of rent by a private landlord on account of improvements made by a tenant, and if this is considered morally reprehensible in the case of a private person it should be doubly so in the case of a Government. Even the closest inquiries reveal the fact that the agricultural rents at most give 4 p. c. on the purchase price for the best improved fields and often give 3 p.c. or even less than that amount for ordinary and inferior lands. Now to exact as tax almost 40 p. c. and over of these rents, is a procedure wholly unworthy of a civilized Government. It is taxing investments, penalizing all enterprise, banning improvements and impoverishing the entire country. I am therefore opposed to the inclusion of rental value as a factor for consideration for the purposes of enhancement of assessments.

CONTROL OF PRICES.

As regards the trend of prices I have stated elsewhere in this note that it would be without considering the cost of cultivation without considers the cost of cultivation also. Generally the prices of agricultural produce are controlled by the Government by means of their exchange and currency policies in a manner that would benefit the foreigner and impoverish the cultivator. Government wield an immense power of increasing or decreasing the debts or profits of the cultivators by the manipulation of currency and exchange.

By closing the mints immediately after the last revisions and raising the value of the rupee they raised the assessments by about 20 p.c. over the revised assessments, and an enhancement of from 40 to 50 p.c. was made by the two operations of Revision Survey and currency manipulations and if we add to this amount the present war time revisions and the recent shuffling of the exchange, an enhancement from 77 p. c. to 87 p.c. in the direct burdens of the cultivator, is made in the course of 30 years inspite of famines, plague, and hard times brought about by the war. The cultivators are compelled to sell their produce cheaper by about x 13 p. c. because of the currency policy of the Government of India. So when the actual movement of prices is largely under the control of the Government, no one could safely rely solely upon the trend of prices.

MARATHI ENCYLOPAEDIA AND PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

sham Ibn Orwa Ibnizzubair; Hisham was informed of the circumstance and denied Ibn Ishaq's statement, saying: Did he then go and visit my wife?". (vide Eng. Tr. vol. II Page 678).

Azzahbi in his "Mizanul Aitidal," a critical work on the memoirs of the Traditionists writes:

"Sulaiman Attemi called Ibn Ishaq 'Kazzab' (a great liar). Says Yahya: I wonder why Ibn Ishaq gives the narrations from the lips of the people of the Book (i.e. the Jews and the Christians)." vide text, vol. III P. 21).

The above quotations throw sufficient light on Ibn Ishaq. His sources of information were doubted soon after his work was known to the scholars and his vanity received a rude shock from the hands of the renowned Imam Malik. He wrote his chronicle for the use of the Abbasidi Khalif, Mansur who would have been glad to find in the work an excuse for his unscrupulous actions for the consolidation of the Abbasidi Khilafat. But the chronicle being first of its kind earned for its writer the title of Imamul Mazahi (leader of the chroniclers) and become popular. Abdur Rahman Asuhaile (d. 581 A.H.) wrote a commentary on it entitled Rauzul Aniq in which he examined and freely criticised Ibn Ishaq's statements (vide "Kashfuzzunun", Vol. II, page 39). A manuscript copy of Suhaile's work was utilised by the late Maulani Shibli in his "Siratun Nabi" (Life of the Prophet) published in 1918 A.D. Shibli is our Gibbon in India and has been recognised by European writers especially the late Professor Browne as a great scholar. In his "Sirat", Shibli has examined the statements of early chroniclers in the light of modern criticism and has refuted, in a scholarly manner, the arguments of the Western writers (including Margoliouth) against the Prophet. Shibli's work is written in Urdu and the Editor, it is hoped, would be able to utilise it easily through the help of some Muhammadan in Poona. But if he likes to read in English and is not favourably disposed towards Justice Syed Amir Ali's scholarly works—the 'Spirit of Islam" and "History of the Saraceus"—let him read the English translation of Sir Syed Ahmad's "Khutabate Ahmadia." At the same time, I hope, he will not mind my saying that in the Marathi Encyclopaedia his article "the University of Semitic Civilization" in which the objectionable passage about the Prophet occurs is unscholarly in method and arrangement and needs revision. The life of Moses is omitted there; Christ is dismissed in few lines so as to cause doubt in the minds of the readers about the historicity of his existence and Muhammad is simply misrpresented. Surely these great messengers of the most High founders of the three great religions which are closely connected with each other and are the living forces of Semitic civilization, should not be treated so lightly in a book which is expected to be a work of reference. Let the Editor hear both sides, examine the arguments carefully and then "give matter impartially." And if he receives Prof. Margoliouth's detailed statements I shall be prepared to examine them whenever they are sent to me.

A word to my co-religionists. Protest meetings have been held and are being arranged in different places, but in my humble opinion such steps will serve no good purpose in these days of communal tension. Let us follow the noble example of our Holy prophet who, in the battle of Uhad, being hard-pressed and severely wounded prayed for his enemies thus: "Lord! forgive my people; they know not what they are doing."—Yours, etc.,

SYED NAWAB ALI.

Baroda College, July 8.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the Production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of June, 1926, amounted to 50,375 barrels.—A. P.

At the adjourned general meeting of the Howrah Municipality held on Thursday the Commissioners thankfully accepted the offer of Mr. Borodaprasanna Pain of a portrait of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das which was to be hung up at the Howrah Town Hall.

A Kumbakonam message dated 9th instant states:—"There are breaches in the river Cauvery and the Cauvery Division Executive Engineer says that rainfall in Mercara threatens floods. It is understood that all Executive officers have been warned to be on the alert to avert devastation by taking necessary precautionary measures.—A.P.

CHOOSING A PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.

Mr. P. S. Char, Consulting Engineer, Bombay makes the following suggestions about a career for science students.

The new academic year has commenced. Students have passed the various examinations in the Science Colleges. What professional line shall they take up? This is the problem every father with sons passing out of Science Colleges have to face. Strip the problem of its superficial simplicity. Fathers you will see that it requires great experience to solve.

COMMON MISTAKE OF PARENTS.

"Shall I send my son to the Engineering College" some fathers have asked the writer. He has invariably replied that the fathers only are fit to answer the question. The majority of parents do a common mistake of remaining indifferent to the problem till the eleventh hour and then worry themselves from the day they know that their sons have successfully completed the arts course. In a short time of 15 or 20 days how can they decide the line best suited to the student's temperament. The result is that in some cases we discover too late, that we have driven our boys to lines for which they are not meant.

The following are a few suggestions to fathers who intend Engineering as a profession for their sons.

A TEST FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

As soon as your boy comes to the High School classes observe if his interests in out-door games are becoming keener, watch his progress in Mathematics and Science and particularly see if he gets tired of complicated calculations; furthermore take him to Engineering works that might be going on nearby and observe if he gets interested in the operations he inspects. If the boy evinces a keen interest in all these he has a bright future as Engineer provided you take proper care to bring out all the talents that he possesses and you will be right in thinking of an Engineering career for him.

ABOUT EXAMINATION RESULTS.

However, your responsibility does not cease there, it has only started there. Observe if he passes his examinations regularly. He need not top the list in the examinations. For, it is true as Dr. Harry Roberts puts it "some of the most practical and efficient persons in the world whose judgment in dealing with every day problems presents to them is of the soundest could not pass a theoretical examination in any subject under the sun. They have performed the psychological equivalent of throwing away the water with which they have washed their faces, but their faces are washed just the same. Such people absorb knowledge and then, as we say, forget all about it. This type of forgetting, however, is by no means wasteful or destructive. It consists merely in passing along the knowledge into the depths of the mind where it will be brought into association by an almost physiological process, with a large collection of acquired knowledge equally out of sight."

If you can try to make him realise directly or indirectly that the main aim of the developments in science is to increase its practical utilities. If he realises this and acts accordingly he will turn out to be highly useful to humanity.

Put him into touch with workmen and let him study and understand them. Take care that he does not develop any sort of contempt for his working brethren, for if he shows any contempt for them he would not be a successful organiser of labour.

Then, if after your son has satisfied you in all the above, you do not think of Engineering as his profession, you would be committing a mistake.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mohim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM B. N. Ry.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

July 9.

Money: Money has been increasingly plentiful, with numerous lenders on the market, and the call money rate has taken a further drop to 2 per cent. Fixed deposits are now quoted for two to six months at 2½ per cent., and for twelve months 4 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent.

The market for Government securities has been somewhat steadier during the past week, following upon the upheaval of the previous fortnight and conditions now promise to be more stable. The bulk of securities on the market are now in strong hands, and both banks and investors are buying, while the speculative element is now inconspicuous. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, under these more favourable conditions, improved from Rs. 76/5 to Rs. 76/15, while the 1945-55 Loan was quoted up nearly 1 per cent. from Rs. 107/6 to Rs. 108/6. Another feature of the market has been the new 4 per cent Loan, which improved from a discount of as. 14 to the issue price of Rs. 88. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans have improved to Rs. 102/10 and Rs. 103/12 respectively. 5 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1928 are up from 106/7 to Rs. 107/15. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100/11 and Rs. 101/14, 1930 at Rs. 106/6 and 1932 at 108/8. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay development Loan improved from Rs. 112/2 to Rs. 113/2.

In the local press there has been considerable criticism in the past few days of the system of trading on the Stock Exchange, by which forward business in Government securities is conducted on a monthly settlement basis, and it has been urged that this practice be discontinued. Forward transactions were going on in this market in pre-war days in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, and while quotations have fluctuated considerably there has never been any indication that the rise or fall of prices has been affected by the system of forward dealings. For several reasons the continuance of forward business and monthly settlements is desirable. (1). The market is accustomed to monthly settlements in other commodities as well as in shares. (2). Forward business is permitted on the stock exchange only in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 1945-55 Loans, and other Government securities are dealt in on a cash basis. The recent difficulties arose, not because of forward transactions in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 1945/55 Loans but as a result of excessive speculation by individuals who were most heavily involved in other classes of securities, and it was their difficulties in that connection that nearly brought about a crisis.

Another important reason for difficulties arising in the market was the large turnover, outside the Exchange, in the new 4 per cent Loan at high premiums for deliveries as far ahead as September. If forward business is discontinued, the result would be that the market would be in the hands of a few powerful financiers, who would be in a position to monopolise the trade to the detriment of other investors and the stock market generally. Monthly transactions and carry-overs assist the banks to invest their surplus funds when money is cheap and facilitate dealings in Government securities. If Government's intention is to rehabilitate the 3 1/2 per cent Paper and bring it to its normal pre-war price in due course, and to borrow in the future through this medium largely, as in pre-war days, then it is absolutely essential to continue forward business in this security in order to maintain its popularity and to attain this object successfully.

The present outcry is mostly from interested people, who have been hit by reckless trading. The general attitude in business circles is distinctly in favour of forward business, as it is the common system of organising trade in various classes of securities, as well as in almost all commodities.

The currency returns as at 30th June 1926 show an increase of Rs. 147.99 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 191.44 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 136 lacs to Rs. 83.05 crores and by Rs. 11.85 lacs to Rs. 7.86 crores, while sold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metalic reserve ratio to circulation is 59.15 as against 58.83 a week ago.

Exchange: Some bullion T. T. was placed during the week, as the last steamer from London to arrive in time for the end of July settlement is now sailing, and a fair volume of silver orders went forward. On the other hand, there was a marked absence of exports bills coming on the market, and this factor, together with the very easy condition of the money market, brought sterling exchange down from 1s 5 7/8d to 1 5 27/32d. Forward rates are as follows: —July 1s 5 27/32d, August 1s 5 7/8d, September 1s 5 29/32d, October 1s 5 15/16d, November 1s 5 31/32d and December to February 1s 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation moved slightly during the week, from Dol. 4.86 1/2 to as low as Dol. 4.86 1/4. All the continental currencies were down: French francs from 178.50 to 189, Belgian from 177 to 200 and the Italian lira from 136 to 147.

Gold: Chiefly under the influence of easier sterling rates, but also to some extent as the result of some bear covering during the week, gold prices moved up slightly, from Rs. 21/6/6 to Rs. 21/7/6 per tola. The off-take indicates no improved demand, and remains unchanged at about 25,000 tolas per day. Arrivals were moderate in quantity, and the stock is now estimated at about 8 lacs tolas (bars and coin). The London gold price was steady throughout the week at 84.11 1/2d except for one day when the quotation dropped to 84s 10 1/2d. The price of sovereigns improved during the week to Rs. 13/8/3 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/7/6 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready, Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/6 for 24th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £24,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £102,000 and from Durban £312,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 35,83,115 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is £20,000.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1926 amounted to 849,214 fine ounces as compared with 803.303 fine ounces for April 1926 and 813,249 fine ounces for May 1925.

A report from London indicates that the output of the Indian gold mines in the calendar year 1925 totalled 391,400 fine ounces, valued at about Rs. 224 lacs, which is approximately the same as the output in the preceding year.

Silver: London silver prices were somewhat easier during the week and the local market responded in sympathy, the price declining from Rs. 69 to Rs. 68/10 per 100 tolas. Towards the close, however, there was some buying from London by bears to cover their committments, as shipments so far have been small, and this steamer is the last one to arrive in time for the next settlement. Accordingly the price moved up slightly, and closes at Rs. 68/13 per 100 tolas. There was a fair amount of inter-bazar business during the week, but other operators were inactive and no foreign intests were in the market. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London fluctuated moderately, going from 2s. 11 3/4d to 2s 11 5/8d and closing at 2.11 11/16d. The off-take in this market was somewhat better than last week, and is estimated at about 170 bars per day, the improvement being principally on account of settlement, but heavy arrivals of 2951 bars during the week have strengthened the stock on hand to a figure of about 4800 bars. London rates during the week were 30 5/16d and 30 1/16d for ready and 30 5/16d and 30 1/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 69 and Rs. 68/10 for ready and 30th June settlement, Rs. 69/2 and Rs. 68/11 for 29th July settlement and Rs. 68/15 and Rs. 68/9 for 28th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £45,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2951 bars and Rs. 98,823 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £195,000.

Shares: The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the week, other days being closed on account of settlement. The market was generally steadier cotton mill shares improved considerably as the result of more favourable weather reports throughout India, which, it is felt, should affect favourably the consumption of piecegoods. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 873/12—883/12; Century Rs. 361/4—366/4, Central India Rs. 507/8—512/8; Crescent Rs. 170; Fazulbhoy Rs. 840—847/8; Madhowji Rs. 85; New Great Rs. 283/12—286/4; Pearls Rs. 457/8—463/12; Simplex s. 107/8—108/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 475—480.

In the miscellaneous section there was also general improvement. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 685 to Rs. 692/8 Tata Hydros from Rs. 1020 to Rs. 1028/12 and Alcocks from Rs. 170 to Rs. 172/8. Bombay Trams are up from Rs. 118/12 to Rs. 120. Tata Iron Ordys and Defds were steady at Rs. 28 and Rs. 77/8 respectively. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12/4, Katni ordys at Rs. 55 with defds at Rs. 125. Mining shares were unchanged. Railway shares remained unchanged except Gujarat Railways which improved from Rs. 97 to Rs. 99.

All Bank shares continued steady. Imperial Banks were changed at Rs. 1682/8. Contributories improved from Rs. 422/8 to Rs. 423/12. Bank of India and Central Banks were unchanged at Rs. 81/8 and Rs. 27 respectively.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 10.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 475; Anglo-India 390; Auckland 230; Barnagore 165; Bally 170; Birla 7/8; Belvedere 490; Budge Budge 430; Caledonian 505; Chapdani 140; Clive 34/2; Craig 4/4; Cheviot 254; Dalhousie 380; Delta 460; Empire 54; Fort Gloster 780; Fort William 270; Gondalpara 840; Gourepore 645; Hukumchand 9/12; Hooghly 69/8; Howrah 38; India 160; Kamarhatty 565; Kankinarrah 565; Kelvin 800; Khardah 410; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 200; Lawrence 580; Lothian 390; Naihati 435; National 27/4; New Central 565; Northbrook 49/8; Nuddea 43; Orient 208; Presidency 6/12; Reliance 60; Soorah 25/8; Standard 390; Union 530; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15; Jute 61/10.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Bengal Nagpur 18/10; Dunbar 142; Keshavram Cotton 4/2.

Coal:—Burrakur 19/4; Bokaro Ramgur 13/8; Gusick and Musalia 9; Katras Jherriah 68/8; Raneegunge 26/10.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; Burma Corp 11/4; I I Still 7/6; Marshalls 3/4; Madon Theatres 3/6; Thorney Croft 1/12; Imperial Bank 1670; Imperial Conty 422.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady. Closing strong. Cottons and coals remained unchanged. Miscellaneous section were improving.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

Silvio Pellico, Giedrossier, Trieste.
Karapara, Baird, Durban.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Shivedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Bahadur, Maclean, Calcutta.
Manora, Whittingburg, Karachi.
C/- Venice, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.

C/ Hankow, Spencer, Karachi.
Stanley Hall, Storey, Liverpool.
Ocean Monarch, Cardus, Rangoon.
Haresfield, Lindon, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 10.

Steamer Hoogkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Nagpore for Kobe.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Garmula for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, July 10).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.
3 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/7, L T & M Italina.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 15/7 L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Japan 10/7, N Y Kaisha.
6 Madura, 5464, 16/7, Karachi, M M and Co.
7 City of Hankow, 4765, Karachi, 11/7, G Nixon and Co.
8 Stanley Hall, 2837, Antwerp, 10/7, K Nixon and Co.
11 Genoa Maru, 5001, Japan, 13/7, N Y Kaisha.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 400, N F, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, N F, Lalji Naranji and Co.
BPS Razmak, 4937, Aden, 10/7, M M and Co.
F Shuja, 3112, Jeddah, 10/7, T Morrison and Co.
Q Indiria, 298, M'Coast, N F Bombay Steamship.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bilvio Pellice, 3453, N F N F, L Triestino & M. I S N Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, Glasgow, 20/7, Graham Trading Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 14/7 M M and Co.
6 Ocean Monarch, 2398, Rangoon, 13/7 Scindia S N Co.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
10/11 Clan Sinday, 2503, Chittagong, 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
10/11 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan, 13/7, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Glenedan, 3023, Massawa, 10/7, Killick Nixon and Co.
14 Baroda, 1899, Busrah, 21/7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cranfield, 32/3 N F, N F, M M and Co.
B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 18/7, M M and Co.
F Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 11/7, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 10.

S S Rajputana for London:—70 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 36 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee and Co, 68 cwt old rubber D Abraham and Sons, 10 bdles fox and lamb skins K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 16 bdles woollen carpets K B H Karimbaksh and Sons 2 bales cotton and woollen carpets H A N & S A Shivrazee and Co, 52 cases goat skins Nizamuddin and Co.

For Marseilles:—1 cwt dried cow guts M F M Saifuddin and Co.

S S Manora for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed I A H Moosa Ltd, 500 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co, 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 165 bales cotton Union Cotton Co.

For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Piracus:—16 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Havre:—62 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 80 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 180 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Stanley Hall for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—10 bales wool Shamji Mal, 199 bales hemp S Parmanand, 750 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg:—144 cwt gum kadaya Tamboli and Co.

For Hull:—2000 cwt castor seed R Motichand and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd, 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros, 105 bales cotton C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Madura for London:—4225 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohamed, 750 cwt ground nut oil cake N V Velmohamed.

S S Nagppre for Manila:—30 bales cotton yarn Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—111 bales cotton gray twist C Bomanjee and Co, 2550 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 98 cwt gub olibanum R Jamalbhoy, 50 bales cotton twist The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd, 45 cwt shark fins R Dhanjee and Co, 22 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee and Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton G V Lauke 1 bdle fox skins H N F Mohomed, 2 bdles woollen carpets H A M Sawal.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Vardhman Bros Ltd.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—1 bdle woollen carpets M Saidahmed.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 10.

S S Aquileia from Genoa. Agents:—Marittima Italiana.

From Genoa:—42 cases woollen caps, 49 cases buttons, 130 cases aluminium circles and sheets, 494 cases art silk and cotton and woollen goods, 20 bales art silk cotton and woollen goods, 49 pkges art silk, cotton and woollen goods, 423 cases art silk yarn, 96 cases spun silk yarn, 47 cases art silk and cotton, 47 cases mixed cotton piece goods, 16 cases cotton and art silk goods, 51 cases cotton tissues, 161 cases cotton and woollen piece goods and art silk embroidery, 17 bales cotton and woollen piece goods and art silk embroidery, 114 bales cotton trousering, 20 bales woollen rugs, 13 cases cotton embroidery, 20 cases art silk fancies, 38 cases cotton, 10 bales silk yarn, 82 cases wine, 35 cases steel chain, 19 cases medicine, 10 cases glue, 25 cases chacolate, 40 cases white slates, 10 cases combs, 22 cases preserves, 267 cases vermouth, 4774 pieces marble tiles, 295 pieces marble slates, 110 barrels flooring tiles, 200 barrels red lead, 240 crates cement materials, 105 pkges motor tyres, 165 casks colour, 13 cases colours, 13 kegs colours, 20 cases moulding frame, 38 cases indigo, 35 casks indigo, 19 cases motor cars and spare parts, 5 cases art silk cloth, 20 cases fez caps.

From Naples:—15 cases art silk yarn, 7 cases cotton piece goods, 5 bales cotton piece goods, 22802 baskets potatoes.

From Aden:—14 cases cotton piece goods, 12 bdles hides, 5 bags mustard, 1 bag cowrids, 6 bags gum, 3 cases tobacco.

S S Canara from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.

From Rangoon:—24652 bags rice, 1072 bags cotton seeds, 512 pieces sleepers, 299 bars pig lead, 11379 piecies teak scantlings, 1636 bdles teak scantling, 4 cases provision.

From Colombo:—20 cases fruits, 13 cases soap, 248 cases jam, 45 bags peas, 12 pipes tallow, 102 casks tallow, 1 case lamps.

From Tuticorin:—5 bales cotton yarn, 969 bales cotton.

S S Garmula from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.

From Rangoon:—119 bars pig lead, 941 pieces teak squares, 2800 bags rice, 12550 bdles teak scantlings, 13530 pieces teak scantlings.

From Colombo:—88 cases dripping, 164 cases canned fruits, 20 cases grape juice, 57 cases canned salmon, 365 cases biscuits and jams. 23 cases fruit juice, 438 cases canned goods, 15 cases cheese, 166 cases desserts fruits, 202 pipes tallow, 248 casks tallow, 15 cases wine, 7 cases chacolate and confectionery.

From Tuticorin:—74 coils coir rope, 298 bdles coir rope, 30 bdles cotton wood packing beds, 97 bdles bamboo mats, 1637 bales cotton, 31 jottas coir yarn, 5888 bdles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—40 coils coir yarn, 243 jottas coir yarn, 252 jottas coir rope, 68 coils coir rope, 41 bags copra, 891 bags cocoanuts, 1780 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—250 jottas coir rope, 160 coils coir rope, 878 bales cotton, 3735 bags cocoanuts, 230 baskets ginger, 95 chests tea.

From Melbourne/Colombo:—110 cases dripping, 14 cases biscuits, 85 cases tallow, 32 pipes tallow.

S S Imatra from Calcutta. Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

From Calcutta:—4950 tons coal.

S S Shuja from Jeddah. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

From Jeddah:—12 cases specie, 22 bdles ostakadus.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO PROSCRIBED

NAGPUR, July 10.

A printed manifesto of the Communist Party of India dated 15 May 1926 published by Bergerhetta and Muzaffar Ahmed and printed by Majumdar, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta, has been declared to be forfeited to His Majesty as the C. P. Government considers that contains seditious matter.—A. P.

The Rathjatra procession at Ahmedabad passed off quietly on the 11th instant. There was a strong police arrangements in view of the apprehension of trouble owing to prevailing tension between Hindus and Mahomedans.

HONGKONG BANK FRAUD

POLICE ENQUIRIES COMPLETED

L. Evans, late accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was once again placed by Inspector Hirst of C.I.D. before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 540,000 and application was made for a remand in jail custody till the 24th instant as police enquiries were completed.

Mr. Blair, Solicitor, who appeared for the accused said, if the accused was remanded to jail custody it would be difficult for him to interview the accused and take instructions from him. He therefore requested the Magistrate to remand the accused to police custody for some time. He expected to finish taking instructions within one week.

His Worship suggested to remand the accused to police custody till the 17th inst. after which if necessary, he might be remanded to jail custody.

Inspector Hirst not objecting, the accused was remanded to police custody till the 17th instant.

GAMING HOUSE KEEPER SENTENCED

Sub-Inspector Deshpande armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commission of Police raided a room in Shaik Memon Street on Friday night and arrested one Sujanlal Hiralal for keeping a gaming house and also seized betting slips, and Rs. 70 in cash which included a marked five rupee note which Mr. Deshpande had sent with a witness for betting.

The accused was placed before Mr. Rangnekar on Saturday.

The evidence showed that the police being informed that betting was received by the accused, Sub-Inspector Deshpande sent one of his men with a marked five rupee note. He laid a bet of Rs. 5 on figure three. Subsequently Mr. Deshpande was informed and his shop was raided. The accused tried to destroy the betting slips but without success.

The defence of the accused was that he was a servant in a silversmith's shop and did not know anything about betting.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two weeks' simple imprisonment.

DEATH BY BURNS.

Jamal Begum (18) a Mohmedan woman residing at Temkar Street was lighting a charcoal sigree on Friday afternoon pouring kerosine oil when a live charcoal blazed up and soon her clothes were in flames. Her cries brought the neighbours to her rescue who put out the fire and removed her to King Edward Memorial Hospital where she died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

COTTON.

June 9th, 1926.

While the trend of new crop positions has been towards lower levels, the decline which occurred during the past week was of little importance. The market may be said to have shown decided resistance to developments with regard to both production and mill consumption that were construed bearishly and that encouraged long liquidation and short selling. The new crop outlook has undoubtedly improved. With the exception of parts of the Carolinas and North Georgia where, although the drought area has been reduced, it is still extensive, the belt received beneficial rains; chopping and cultivation are well advanced, stands are mostly fair to very good and insect damage slight.

The failure of the market to respond more fully to favourable crop advices may be attributed primarily to the increasing demand for July, reflecting nervousness on the part of trade and speculative shorts owing to the apparent existence of a concentrated long interest in that month, to current quotations being considerably below a shipping parity with the South and to the difficulties reported as being experienced in securing contract grades. The risks attached to short sales based on June crop prospects are so widely recognized that they have probably had the effect of limiting speculative activity especially as the present price of October contracts is approximately 5 1|2 cents below that of a year ago and 8 cents less than in June 1924.

The most vulnerable feature of the growing crop may prove to be that it is still much later than usual. This delay, unless overcome by exceptionally favourable weather from now on, will increase the possibility of heavy boll weevil damage in the Fall and of considerably curtailed production in the event of an early killing frost.

While our views regarding the future course of prices are not very decided, we think that, taking present levels into consideration, purchases on recessions for moderate profits may be advisable.

On July 2nd, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will issue its first report of the season on acreage, condition and probable production of American cotton. We understand that three production figures will be published: the first—and most important if importance can be atached to forecasts made in July—will be based on the condition of the crop on June 25th and on the assumption that average developments will take place during the remainder of the season; the second will indicate the probable maximum and the third the probable minimum production if conditions, subsequent to June 25th, are equal respectively to the best or worst of those experienced during any one of the past ten years. Government officials believe that by the adoption of this plan, the speculative effect of the report will be minimized.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the above Institute the members of the 30 Societies of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills celebrated the Co-operators' Day on the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute. The members of the Crescent Mills in a procession joined the function. The Hall was packed up. Mr. V. D. Karkhanis, Auditor C. S. Welfare Work, also attended. Exhibition of the Sewing-Knitting work of the Women Workers was arranged in the adjoining room. Mr. Abdullabhoy Currim presided. The members were photographed group by group and a varied and interesting programme of music and imitations by the members of "The Datta Mandal" and of speeches and light refreshments was gone through. Messrs. Kulkarni and Karkhanis explained to the audience the importance of the day and said that it was the Day on which was started the Co-operative movement which has proved to be the most beneficial as a means of economic and moral regeneration specially of the poor people.

The President Mr. Abdullabhoy Currimbhoy in a lucid speech exhorted the members to take the fullest advantage of the Co-operative activities started by the Currimbhoy Company for their benefit and work for their economic improvement by laying by something every month. Then alone he concluded, they would have truly celebrated the Day.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the members of the Datta Mandal terminated the function.

HON MR. JADHAV ATTACKED

NON-BRAHMINS PREPARE FOR FRAY

POON, July 9.

Leaders of Non-Brahmin Party from various districts met yesterday morning in Jedhe Mansions Hall to consider the question of carrying on election campaign on party lines. Vehement speeches were made at the meeting accusing Hon. Mr. Bhaskarao Jadhav, Non-Brahmin Minister, of lack of interest he showed in the Non-Brahmin cause. A strong Central Committee was formed to collect funds for Party organization and to send workers from the Party to the districts and to awaken the masses to their rights and duties.

The Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress met yesterday with Hon. Raja of Panagal in the Chair. It is understood that the Committee has come to the conclusion that in the interest of the Party it is necessary to lay down that members of the Non-Brahmin Party should not be allowed to join any other rival political body such as the Indian National Party.—A. P.

BUSY WEEK IN SHOLAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 8.

The Sholapur public is at present very busy with public activities and functions. The Local Lecture Series were started from 30th June 1926 and will be continued till the 14th instant. Every evening the theatre is full with the audience to listen to the various distinguished lecturers specially invited from outside for the purpose. The well-known historian Mr. Sardesai, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. N. C. Kelkar will deliver lectures on the 10th, 11th and 13th respectively. Dr. Lohokare, M.L.A., will speak on currency on 8th instant.

The Divisional Co-operative Conference will meet from 10th to 12th instant in the Ripon Hall.

BENGAL INDUSTRIES BILL

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, and Mr. Kaji Mahomed Noor were among the distinguished visitors at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council which discussed non-official resolutions. The Council adopted a resolution urging an appointment of a non-official committee to prepare a Bill for affording Government assistance to industries in Bengal.—A. P.

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HAD AN AWFUL TIME WITH INDIGESTION.

Striking Cure in New Zealand By Dr. WILLIAM'S PINK PILLS

The big need in Indigestion is strength for the stomach, so that it can recover power to digest food naturally and without the distressing symptoms of pain and flatulence. If you are troubled with Indigestion the experience of Mr. H. Potter, 12 Crawford Terrace, Vivian Street, Wellington, New Zealand, will prove to you that the rightroad to recovery is through tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Potter says: "I suffered from Indigestion for many years and the awful times I had make me shudder when I recall them. Food was distasteful to me and what I did eat seemed to lie in my stomach like a stone. I got so bad that I dreaded eating anything. My sleep became broken at night and I would be awake for hours. I always had a nasty taste in my mouth and my breath became offensive. I was low-spirited, had no strength, became thin, did not have any colour in my cheeks.

"I tried lots of medicines but only got temporary relief. I often had to stop walking along the road as the pain caught me and would double me up. I used to imagine my heart was affected as it would palpitate at the slightest exertion. Noticing how ill I was a friend at last persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After the first few bottles of these Pills I began to improve. I felt brighter and began to eat well. Now, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am in perfect health. I think they are the finest medicine for all blood complaints."

Not for indigestion only, but for all disorders due to watery impure blood or disordered nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the world's most famous Blood and Nerve Tonic, are a proved remedy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors: Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

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S. C. SEAL,

136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

FOR STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASES:

BRITISH MEDICAL MEN'S TOUR

The British Social Hygiene Council suggested to the Government of Bombay that a deputation of two experts on various aspects of venereal disease should visit Bombay during their Eastern tour. The Bombay Government have welcomed the suggestion and in consultation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Port Trust have appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to settle details:—

(1) Dr. Moolgavkar, (2) The Port Health Officer, Bombay; (3) Dr. W. Nunan, Administrative Medical Officer to the Bombay Port Trust Board; (4) Dr. F. D. Bana, Medical Officer, Prince's Dock Dispensary; (5) Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; (6) Dr. Socrates Noronha, Medical Officer, Anti-Venereal Department. Dr. Socrates Noronha will act also as Secretary to the Committee.

The Delegation will arrive in Bombay on November 19 and leave on December 3.

Members of the Deputation during their stay in Bombay will visit Institutions concerned in the treatment of venereal disease, e.g. clinics and hospitals and also homes for infected women and girls, prisons and charitable institutions, asylums and such homes for the deaf and blind as may exist. On completion of their Bombay programme the Deputation will proceed to Madras and other Provinces.

The tour programme will be as follows:—The Deputation will be in Madras from December 5 to December 24; in Rangoon from December 27 to January 25, in Calcutta from January 27 to February 17; in Delhi from February 19 to 26; in Karachi from February 28 to March 7.

The Deputation will return to Bombay on March 10, leaving India on March 12.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS.

ACCEPTANCE OF POSTS ALLOWED

The Director of Information writes:—In a recent Press Note it was announced that Government servants should not accept the presidentship or other similar posts involving executive control of institutions which are meant for the benefit of one particular section of the community. These orders have been found to give rise to difficulties in their operation, and the Governor in Council, after careful consideration of the representations which have been received, has decided that these orders should be rescinded. Government servants will in future, as in the past, be held responsible, if they accept posts involving control of associations meant for the benefit of a particular section of the community, in cases in which such acceptance is likely to impair their public usefulness. The question whether such acceptance is likely to have this effect will be left to the discretion of the public servant concerned, who may, in case of doubt, refer the matter to his immediate superior for instructions.

Save in exceptional circumstances, there is no objection to the connection of Government servants with the control of Clubs or similar associations, the sole objects of which are the promotion of sport or social intercourse, or of registered co-operative societies.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS & CRAFTS

EXPERT APPOINTED.

The Government of Bombay have recently decided to take steps to revive and encourage indigenous Arts and Crafts in the Presidency. These include:—Carpets, Calico Prints, Hand woven silk, Kinkhabs, Embroidery, Lace, Carved Sandal wood, Lacquer work and Jewellery.

Before a definite scheme can be formulated it has been considered necessary to have a complete survey of the existing Arts and Crafts made by an experienced technologist who can judge and appreciate the productions of artists and artisans from their artistic value. Government have therefore appointed Mr. G. P. Fernandez, Assistant Curator of the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum to investigate and report on the following points:—

(1) The intrinsic value of the articles manufactured; (2) Their artistic value; (3) The comparative prosperity of the trade; (4) The market for the goods; (5) The possibility of improvements in the method of manufacture, etc.

Mr. Fernandez will visit not only all the chief centres in the Presidency but also, with their previous consent, Indian States which are in political relations with the Government of Bombay.

WATER SCARCITY IN SINDH

HYDERABAD SIND, July 10.

There is very great scarcity of water in Sindh. Seedlings are suffering, and unless the rain falls there before long or the river level at Attock rises, conditions are likely to be very serious and acute distress may follow:—A. P.

A box containing about Rs. 5,000 worth of silver coins which fell into river on Wednesday at Rangoon, was found the morning of the 9th instant by a diver under a landing stage. The box was slightly damaged, but nothing slipped out. It has been returned to the currency office.—A. P.

A Madras message says:—"Lieut. Daziel of the R. A. M. C. was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment for rash and negligent driving."—A. P.

The Finance Committee of the Burma Legislative Council had approved a proposal for a Civil Officers' Training School at Meiktila at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,07,480 in 1926-27 and Rs. 56,480 in future years.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL

DEBATE ON MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

MADRAS, July 10.

The last session of the Madras Legislative Council commenced its sitting this morning at the Council Chamber with Mr. Ratnaswami, president, in the Chair. There was large attendance of members, including Swarajists who have been permitted to attend in connection with the Malabar Tenancy and Madras Irrigation Bills. His Excellency the Governor watched the proceedings from the special box. The galleries were full.

Interpellations were over in five minutes Swarajists refraining from putting supplementary questions.

Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar (Beljary) moved for the adjournment of business to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely G. O. 773 Lands Education, dated 3rd May 1926, re: pay to be drawn and recoveries to be made from unpassed clerks and order relating to their exemption from examination rules.

No objection being taken to it, the President said that discussion would be taken up at 2.30 p.m.

The Council then took up the discussion of Malabar Tenancy Bill.

There was a heated discussion on the Malabar Tenancy Bill especially on a motion for the omission of clause 6, providing that "a cultivating kanomdar or a kuzmikanam or other tenant who is in possession under a demise or lease made before or after the date of the passing this Act shall have a permanent right of occupancy in his holding and shall not be evicted therefrom as provided in this Act."

The motion was strongly opposed by Messrs. Krishnan Nair, Narasimha Raju, leader of the Opposition, Satyamurthi, Saldhana, Krishnarao and Sir K. V. Reddy. The last-named has not concluded when the Council adjourned until Monday.

Discussion on the adjournment motion was taken up, and member after member pointed out the hardships and sufferings entailed by the general order suspending the power of exemption granted to the heads of departments to unpassed candidates and stopping increments and providing for recovery to be made of the increments granted to them for certain periods with retrospective effect. The speakers appealed to Government to rescind the order on the ground that it was unfair and unjust to make a distinction between passed and unpassed men. The motion was pressed to a division and carried by 43 votes to 30. The ministerialists voted for the motion.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY

DRAFT PASSED BY POONA MUNICIPALITY.

POONA, July 10.

The Municipal Hall was crowded yesterday evening when the draft of the address to be presented to the Viceroy was brought for adoption. The first amendment purporting to convey that the address was presented by the signatories among the Councillors was defeated. The second amendment to delete the words "On behalf of the citizens of Poona" was carried by a majority. A third amendment urging the Viceroy to take legal measures to stop slaughter of milch cows and cattle was adopted by a majority. The last amendment to substitute words "Swaraj" for the words "Legitimate place in British commonwealth" was also carried. The adoption of the whole draft was carried by a great majority, only one member voting against them. It has been decided to present the Municipal address in front of the historic Shanawar Wada which presents a picturesque scene.—A.P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

APPLICATIONS FROM BOMBAY INVITED

Applications are invited for one Depressed Class Maratha seat on the Provincial Legislative Council from the Bombay City North.

Applicants must be membrs of the Congress and must subscribe to the General Policy of the Congressmen in the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the Pledge. Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road, on or before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 15th July.

Forms of applications together with the General Policy and Pledge will be supplied at the Congress Office upto 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONALIST CANDIDATE FROM WEST KHANDESH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, July 8.

The readers of the "Chronicle" know by this time that the only seat for West Khandesh has reserved for Mahrattas and allied castes. Mr. Madhaorao Bhosle of Sakri stands as a candidate for West Khandesh. He belongs to the family of the Great Shivajee. Bhosle is a name to conjure with. Mr. Madhaorao represents the Nationalist of Lokmanya. He has full faith in the constructive programme of Mahatmaji. He is a friend of Mr. Dey, who has assured him his entire support. No other candidate can hope to come up within appreciable distance.

NABHA DAY CELEBRATION

PROCESSION IN DELHI

DELHI, July 10.

The Nabha Day procession of the local Sikhs that started for the Chandni Chowk Gurdwara caused some excitement in the city last evening, although the Sikhs had agreed to abide by order of the authorities that not only bands but also singing of shabads should stop. The procession consisted of more than 50,000 Hindus and Sikhs. Mounted Akali volunteers kept back the people in order while a posse of police kept near at hand. Two gorgeously decorated carts laden with shabads and cold water were taken with the procession by Hindus and some prominent local men served water to the Akalis from the carts. The Granth Sahib was carried in a beautifully decorated car, and enthusiastic Sikhs and hymns and shabads of worship. The procession reached the Fatehpuri Mosque at about 8 p.m.

The procession passed off without any untoward accident.—Free Press.

PROHIBITED BY LAHORE POLICE

LAHORE, July 9.

The Nabha Day procession which Sikhs wanted to take out here to-day in commemoration of the abdication of Maharaja Ripudamansingh of his "gadhi" of Nabha was prohibited under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the local police authorities.—A. P.

A PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION ORDER.

LAHORE, July 10.

At a Sikh Diwan held here on the Nabha Day a resolution was passed protesting on the ground that the Government had not done justice to the ex-Maharajah of Nabha and assuring the latter that the Panth would not rest unless justice was done to him.

As already reported the District Magistrate Lahore prohibited the Sikh procession arranged for yesterday in order to avoid the breach of public tranquillity which might have been caused in the present state of communal feeling. The Diwan strongly protested against the prohibition and asked the Akali Dal for instructions in view of that order.—A. P.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION

MADRAS WOMEN'S DEMAND

MADRAS, July 10.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madras held at the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting calls on the members of the Legislative Council to pass the resolution which comes before them this session for the removal of sex-disqualification which prevents women from being elected or nominated as members of the Council and similarly calls on the members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State to admit women as members".

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair presided and Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastri was among those present at the meeting.—A. P.

OFFICERS FOR ARMY RESERVE.

SIMLA, July 10.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the proposed reorganisation of the Army in India Reserve of Officers has been received and it is anticipated that the new regulations will be issued within the course of the next few weeks. These regulations have been drawn up after consultation with prominent employers, both official and non-official, and it is hoped that conditions of service will prove convenient and attractive to suitable candidates for commissions. The standard of qualifications will necessarily be high approximating to that prescribed generally or specifically for young officers of the regular army. Subject to this, the Reserve will be open to British and Indian candidates who may have not otherwise undertaken a liability for general military service such as membership of the Indian Territorial Force, and both races are provided for in the same code of regulations.—A. P.

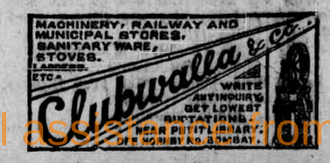
LORD BIRKENHEAD TO VISIT INDIA?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" states that Lord Birkenhead denies the persistent reports that he has decided to visit India during the coming cold weather. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that he desires to visit India at the earliest possible opportunity, but all the arrangements will depend upon the political situation at home.

Reports have been received from several stations in the United Provinces that Mussalman meetings have been held condemning the Wahabi acts of alleged sacrilege in the Hedjaz. Prayers have been offered to free the Holy places of Islam from the grip of Sultan Ibn Saud and his followers.—A. P.



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